

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Political message
Spectrum talks to Hugh Thomas (below), Mrs Thatcher's policy adviser, whose new novel about eighteenth century Cuba has an historian's message for the politicians of today



Iowa votes
The American political scene frequently mystifies the British. Nicholas Ashford explains the Iowa caucus Festival Hall

Take your cue: Bernard Levin joins Caliban at the Royal Festival Hall Milk Cup

Stuart Jones previews the Milk Cup semi-final between Aston Villa and Everton

Schools revolt
Richard North reports on a parental revolt against traditional school education

Inquiry on prescribing of drugs

An inquiry is to be held on the confirmed prescribing of four withdrawn drugs, which have been linked with 29 deaths, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced

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Mountains claim eighth victim

A body was found in Glencoe, bringing the death toll in British mountain regions to eight in three days. But five students, reported missing on Sunday night, returned safely from Ben Nevis.

Economy boost

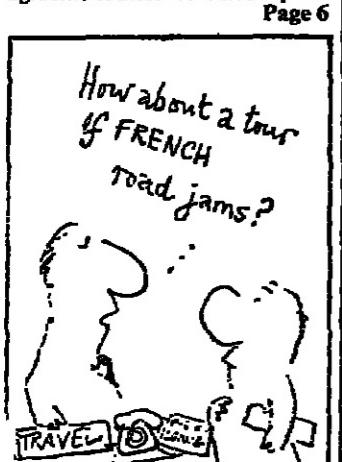
Economic output grew at just over 2 per cent last year, according to Treasury estimates

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Maputo pact

South Africa and Mozambique plan to sign a joint security agreement after talks in Maputo

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Derby blow

Derby County, drawn against Plymouth Argyle in the FA Cup sixth round, face expulsion from the competition unless they pay Norwich City £4,000 by the weekend

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Woods called up

Chris Woods, of Norwich, is England's second choice goalkeeper for the international in France next week

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Leader page 13
Letters: On Nato, from Lord Mayhew; Police Bill, from Mr Paul Sieghart; Onion contract, from Lord Aberconway, and Mr H J Spencer-Palmer.

Leading articles: Liverpool's local government problems; Perez de Cuellar in Warsaw; Drugs and the NHS.

Features, pages 10-12
Sharon stands by his war; El Salvador's election choice; Roger Scruton on our state's mausoleums; Spectrum: the thoughts of Prince Philip; Fashion Page: leather on wheels.

Obituary, page 14
Canon David Watson, Dr C. J. C. Britton.

Computer Horizons, pages 25-29
There are 10 days left to enter The Times National Computer Challenge

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Trafalgar threat to withdraw Scott Lithgow bid

By Kenneth Fleet

The fate of the Scott Lithgow shipyard on the Lower Clyde could be sealed on Friday when the board of Britoil meets to consider whether it wishes its £88m semi-submersible drilling rig to be completed and, if so, where.

Trafalgar House, the only company so far to make a firm offer to buy Scott Lithgow from British Shipbuilders, is almost certain to withdraw if Britoil either postpones a decision or makes it clear that the work will be taken away from the bidder who promised most jobs.

Trafalgar House believes that the alternative to its involvement is closure - a view shared by others who do not have the same commercial interest in Scott Lithgow's future.

Trafalgar's agreement to take Scott Lithgow out of the public sector is conditional on Britoil's renegotiating the rig-contract with British Shipbuilders.

Trafalgar is seeking to prove to Britoil that it has both the management capability and the technical resources, in alliance with Gotaverken Areal, the Swedish company, to complete the contract. In Trafalgar's view, completion will be possible by March 1986, the critical date for Britoil, if the transfer of Scott Lithgow is made without further delay.

Britoil has given the impression that it would prefer further time. The Government,

awarded a £300m contract in Oman.

Trafalgar House, headed by Mr Nigel Bloakes, submitted its offer to take over Scott Lithgow at the invitation of Mr Graham Day, the chairman of British Shipbuilders. The only stipulation was that the terms should be "better than closure" of the yard. There was to be no competitive auction and Trafalgar had every reason to believe that its offer would be accepted.

Trafalgar makes no secret of its belief that taking over Scott Lithgow would be a good deal, provided it made a success of the yard. It senses, however, that the Prime Minister and some members of the Cabinet now consider it politic to distance themselves from Trafalgar House by opening Scott Lithgow to "competitive bidding".

Whatever the political and nationalist overtones, the critical issue is whether the United Kingdom will continue to have the capability of constructing the new generation of drilling rigs needed in the North Sea and elsewhere.

The scenario being played in and around Scott Lithgow has convinced many overseas oil companies, as well as British, that the industry is determinedly on a course of self-destruction. Sun Oil has already informed the Government that a contract worth £125m will now be placed in Sweden.

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Americans buy out Aston cars

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

By Jonathan Clare

Aston Martin Lagonda, one of the greatest names in British motoring, is now entirely controlled by US interests.

The Americans took over AMI last week after a deal between the company's joint owners, Automotive Investments of the US, and British-owned CH Industrials.

The US company bought out CH Industrials' 45 per cent share for £833,500. Yesterday Mr Tim Hearley, CH Industrials' chairman, said: "I do not feel guilty but I do feel sad that Aston is no longer British, but perhaps it will return to British ownership one day."

Aston Martin Lagonda, which numbers the Prince of Wales among its customers, produces four cars a week at its Newport Pagnell works. Its cheapest model is the Aston Martin V8, at £40,000. Top of the range is the Aston Martin Lagonda at £59,500.

Only six months ago the company was all-British but President Assad has forbidden an invasion of the eastern Christian sector of the capital by Muslim militias. But the fact that such an important conference should be held in Damascus with the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Khaddam, and Senior Army officers - including the head of military intelligence - to decide the fate of the Gemayel regime.

For the first time, Mr Nabil Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal militia leader, claimed after the meeting that he - like Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze chief - was insisting on Mr Gemayel's resignation, although the Syrians studiously refrained from such a demand.

It seems, is still prepared to tolerate Mr Gemayel as President and is maintaining its ruthlessly consistent demand that he abrogate the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel without pre-condition.

It is even thought in Beirut that President Assad has forbidden an invasion of the eastern Christian sector of the capital by Muslim militias. But the fact that such an important conference should be held in Damascus with the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Khaddam, and Senior Army officers - including the head of military intelligence - to decide the fate of the Gemayel regime.

It was significant that Lieutenant General Hikmat Chehab, the Army Chief of Staff, and Major Ali Douba, the head of Syrian military intelligence, were at the meeting. Sources in Damascus even said later that Mr Abu Salih, the rebel Palestinian leader whose forces defeated those of Mr Yassir Arafat in Lebanon last year, attended the last hour of the conference.

Mr Bern emerged, saying that

Damascus ponders Gemayel's fate

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

"nationalist forces" (Muslim militias) would control west Beirut. A shift from his previous insistence that troops from the Army's defecting Sixth Brigade should be responsible for security in the Muslim sector. He repeated, however, that Palestinian guerrillas had not returned to Beirut. For his part, Mr Jumblatt again demanded Mr Gemayel's resignation.

The stage seems set for another démarque by President Gemayel in the form, perhaps, of a total abrogation of the May 17 agreement and a subsequent rift between him and his Phalangist supporters. This, ultimately, is what Syria probably wants.

Mr Rafik Hariri, the Saudi negotiator, returned to Beirut yesterday, as did Mr Eli Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, who had been summoned from Washington by Mr Gemayel. Last night, they were in concave at the presidential palace at Baabda.

They can have taken no comfort from the departure of the Italians. The troops handed over their military compounds and defensive positions around the Palestinian camps to officials.

Continued on back page, col 5



All smiles: Mr Tony Benn enjoying his leaders support yesterday when he and Mr Kinnock met voters in the Chesterfield by-election campaign.

Concern at report of ship faults

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Members of the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is carrying out an inquiry into equipment performance and failures during the Falklands campaign, yesterday expressed concern at a report in The Times that faulty cables have been repeatedly supplied to ships built for the Royal Navy.

Members of the committee are expected to raise the report when they meet tomorrow to take further evidence.

Their doubts are regarded as of the highest importance by the Labour leadership, because it believes they will be seen as the electorate's verdict on the first year of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's second term, but they also pose a dilemma for all European governments, including those not now in the EEC, to join a European Parliament for which the political parties are about to begin their campaigns.

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Mr Norman Godman, Labour MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, is pressing the Ministry of Defence about defective cables which were supplied, to defence department specifications, to the Scott Lithgow shipyard in his constituency.

Mr Godman believes that the yard, which is to be sold by British Shipbuilders, has been blamed unjustly for costly delays in the building of a number of submarines in the mid-1970s.

He is also angry that the yard is again being blamed for a similar delay to the £90m seabed operations vessel Challenger, which after completion for the Royal Navy is now also having sub-standard cables replaced.

Mr Godman, who is disturbed by the wider implications of this sequence of mishaps, yesterday tabled Commons questions to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

He is asking how many vessels built for the Royal Navy have had to be redesigned or reequipped as a result of faulty design or specification for which the Ministry of Defence was responsible, or because of faulty equipment supplied by outside contractors.

Kinnock vision of rebuilt EEC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock, in an important development of the Labour Party's policy on Europe, called yesterday for a "genuine community of Europe, freed from the market economy philosophy of the Rome Treaty or directives from a Brussels bureaucracy".

The Labour leader was taking another big step away from the party's manifesto commitment at the general election to withdraw from the EEC, and making the objective of changing the Community a positive reason for the party to take a full part in the June elections to the European Parliament, for which the political parties are about to begin their campaigns.

He said: "We need to take an overview both of the limits of the present Community framework and of the scope for a wider, more genuine form of European cooperation. We need a new start - a return to the drawing board of demands made by the parties and people of Europe itself."

Mr Kinnock said that the "new-Messina" would have to decide whether to reject, revise or rewrite the Treaty of Rome, whether all European parties should be invited to send representatives to a new Assembly of Europe, and whether all European governments, including those not now in the EEC, should join a European Council to set its own agenda on issues raised by its own peoples and parliaments.

He called for European socialist parties and governments to unite behind policies of joint economic recovery.

Mr Kinnock said that Britain's future lay with Europe, but for socialists it would be with the EEC only if it was transformed to measure up to their wider vision of Europe's future.

Nuclear pledge, page 2

Argentina opens way for talks

A spokesman for President Raúl Alfonsín said yesterday that Argentina has proposed a return to the situation existing before the 1982 Falklands war in its reply last Thursday to a series of British ideas for restoring relations.

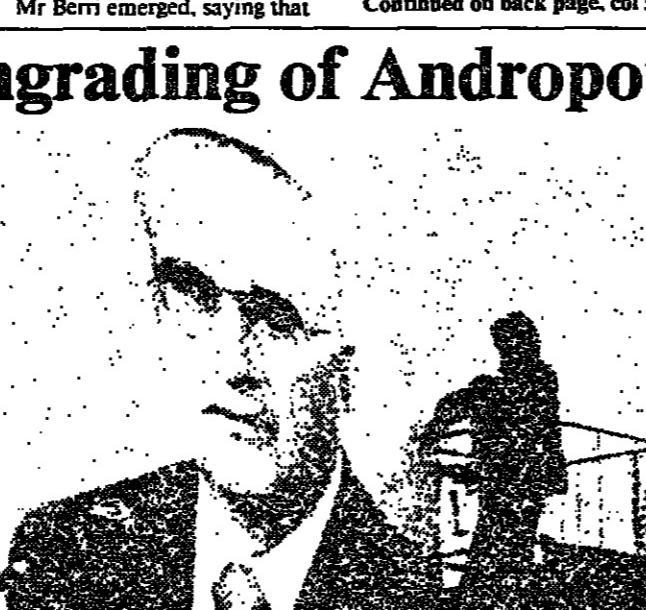
He said that the idea of returning to pre-war relations was one among several ideas

"We have received some ideas from Great Britain and added some of our own", he said. "Now we are waiting for the British reply."

Sovereignty issue, page 5

Rudyard never kippled in such comfort.

Kipling would have waxed lyrical about Air-India. Especially our First Class. Wide, deeply comfortable seats in which he could stretch out or curl up. An equally wide choice of the very finest Eastern and Western cuisine. Beautiful hostesses at his every beck and call. The very latest 747s, soaring flights of fancy. Westbound every lunchtime to New York, eastbound every morning, non-stop to India. We could even have asked him to write this advertisement. But chances are he'd have been lost for words. Contact your travel agent or call Air-India on 01-491 7979. **AIR-INDIA**



Yesterday's man: Huge Andropov portraits, like this one erected last November, are now rare.

at which Mr Andropov did not appear - but almost ignores the meetings of November 1982 and June 1983, which laid down the basis of the Andropov reforms.

President Brezhnev was similarly down-graded after his death by Mr Andropov, but did not become a "non-person" as Krushchev did after 1964.

There was some speculation yesterday that Mr Chernenko, who was Brezhnev's protégé, might revert to a Brezhnev-style personality cult after the austerity and lack of personal pomp characteristic of the brief Andropov era.

Pravda on Sunday carried a prominent back-page article by Mr Chernenko's daughter, Yelena, a senior researcher at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The article, on the Soviet historian Maximilian Saveljev, was simply signed "Ye Chernenko", described as a Doctor of Philosophy (*Kandidat*). It was written with a fellow-history researcher named Dr A. Solopov.

Mr Andropov's daughter, Irina, is an editor on the magazine *Music Life*, and his son, Igor, is a well-known diplomat.

Moscow intellectuals could not recall seeing the name of Pravda which carried Yelena Chernenko's article before. Almost nothing is known about Mr Chernenko's private and family life, although he is believed to have a son as well as a daughter. Mr

Kinnock in Chesterfield endorses Benn's non-nuclear policies

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, yesterday endorsed the non-nuclear defence policies of Mr Tony Benn, the Labour candidate in the Chesterfield by-election.

He publicly confirmed that he would never order the launch of any nuclear weapon, even in retaliation against nuclear attack, and he said for the first time in public that he would get rid of British nuclear weapons as soon as they could be dismantled.

But he put himself on a direct collision course with Mr Denis Healey, who is due to visit Chesterfield next Monday. Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader, by saying that all American nuclear weapons would be banned from British territory.

He said: "The policy of the Labour Party is that we do not have anybody else's nuclear bases in our waters or on our soil. I support that policy."

Mr Healey and Mr Hattersley are both acutely concerned that

Britain should not duck out of the risks which go with protection by the American nuclear commitment to NATO.

Asked by *The Times* whether he would get rid of Polaris or Trident as quickly as it took to dismantle the weapons systems, Mr Kinnock said yesterday: "That is the progress."

He said: "The election of a Labour Government, with me as the Prime Minister, means that we will not be engaging in first use and we will not commit the act of suicide of retaliation."

Earlier, the Labour leader had arrived by train at Chesterfield to be greeted by massed ranks of television and newspaper journalists, but no candidate. He then addressed a press conference in support of Mr Benn, again marked by the absence of the candidate.

Mr Kinnock emphasized: "On all the essential areas of policy, I don't think there is any disagreement between us."

The day's Conservative press

commented later: "The Militant Tendency is a shaving, a splinter, a matter of small significance in terms of the issues in the election."

Strike call to Scottish pits fails

By Ronald Faux

Scottish miners backed down from an indefinite strike in the Scottish coalfield yesterday. Mr Michael McGahey, the National Union of Mineworkers' Scottish president, admitted after a special conference in Edinburgh that the union had not won a majority in support of its call.

Instead, a strike will be called from today at Polmaise colliery, near Stirling, which the National Coal Board is seeking to close because of geological faults. The NUM was seeking strike action in support of the men at Polmaise and at Bogside pit in Fife, which is also threatened with closure.

Miners waiting outside the meeting at an Edinburgh hotel were angry at the decision. Some turned on members of the press who were offered sanctuary behind the metal grille of a bar in the hotel. Police were called but no arrests were made.

It was a recalled meeting, and followed a week of lobbying by union officials at pitheads throughout Scotland. The size of the majority against the strike was not disclosed, but the Scottish NUM is to seek support from the national executive for its official strike at Polmaise and from the triple alliance of steel, rail and coal unions for action against imported coal.

Mr McGahey said he was disappointed that the 14,000 miners had decided not to support an indefinite strike. He accused the coal board of dirty tactics.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Crime victims' compensation to be doubled

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The compensation magistrates can award to a victim of crime is to be doubled to a maximum of £2,000. Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, announced yesterday.

The heaviest fines that can be imposed on juveniles are raised from £50 to £100 for those aged under 14, and from £200 to £400 for those aged from 14 to 17.

The changes are part of general increases foreshadowed in *The Times* yesterday to bring the penalties in line with the rise in the cost of living in the past seven years. The maximum fines on the new scale which magistrates may impose for virtually all offences are to be doubled, the highest to £2,000.

But the exceptional maxima in summary trials applying to unlicensed sex shops and sex cinemas will increase from £10,000 to £20,000.

Ulster peaceful and stable, Prior says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

infrastructure was as outmoded as the horse and cart, he said.

Mr Prior listed some of the big United States, British and European companies that had invested in Northern Ireland which, he said, boasted industrial relations and productivity growth records that ranked with those of West Germany and Japan and beat the Americans convincingly.

The situation in the province had improved immeasurably, he added. Acts of terrorism were sporadic and at their lowest level in 14 years. Northern Ireland's 1.5 million people lived in "civilized peace, little affected by any aspects of violence or social instability".

Mr Prior was speaking at a banquet in London organized by Northern Ireland businessmen on the eve of today's Institute of Directors annual convention at the Albert Hall. His remarks were clearly aimed at boosting the activities of the newly formed Northern Ireland Partnership, a grouping of industrial, commercial, professional and cultural interests to promote Ulster as a centre for investment.

The image of a country in the throes of civil war, bereft of important international investment and devoid of a modern infrastructure was as outmoded as the horse and cart, he said.

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Supergrass witnesses opposed

By Richard Ford

Belfast

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Republic's Prime Minister, was under growing pressure last night to hold a full inquiry into the attempted "bugging" of a house used by Mr Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) when visiting Dublin from Ulster.

Mr Mallon and his close friend Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Opposition in the Republic, demanded the inquiry after the coalition cabinet had spent several hours discussing the incident in which it was alleged that a microphone and transmitter were found.

Mr Haughey, clearly savouring the embarrassment to the government, said no one had been told the basis of suggestions that the Provisional IRA had carried out the attempted bugging. He asked: "Would it not have been a great coup for them to have discovered that and to have saved Seamus Mallon from being listened into by a subversive organization?"

Mr McGee, who admits that he risks losing professional esteem by taking a public stance, was anxious to deny any political interest. He also dissociated himself from the title given to the visiting group of three republican organizations, who are calling themselves the Anti-Perjuror Joint Delegation. "Some of these informers are telling some of the truth some of the time - the problems is, you can't tell when", he said.

Emmy Verhey, a pupil of the late David Oistrakh, playing for his son Igor, who will join in several British concerts, beginning in Cardiff tonight. She replaces Igor Oistrakh's son Valery, who is ill.

(Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Irish rift widens on bugging

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

BBC journalists, members of the National Union of Journalists, rejected a call from their union not to work with Mr David Dimbleby, the broadcaster, who is involved in a dispute involving NUJ members at his family newspaper group in west London.

The group is extending the period of closure for its main distilleries over the summer months in a continued effort to rescue its stocks.

British Telecom may soon

shop assistants either punch

in a code which defines the item

being sold or use a laser, hand-

held or fixed to the checkout.

All the outlets of a national

retailing chain are linked to a

central computer system and

when a sale is made every detail

about the item is fed directly

into the computer.

Staff group formed by Yard officers

By Stewart Teulder, Crime Reporter

More than 50 of Scotland Yard's senior officers have formed themselves into a staff association to give themselves a voice within the Metropolitan Police and in the discussions on the restructuring of the force.

The association has been formed from the 56 commanders in the Metropolitan Police who include the senior officers in London's 5 police districts and the heads of a number of large CID squads and departments at Scotland Yard.

The commanders, who earn £21,429 a year, rank above chief superintendents but below deputy assistant commissioners. The rank is unique to London and is represented in salary negotiations by the Association of Chief Police Officers.

The association has already held a meeting with Sir Kenneth Newman, the Commissioner.

Commander David Meynell, the association's chairman, said: "It is very much an in-house staff association. It is merely an arrangement where-

the commanders within the force can have a collective identity."

"You must remember there are a fairly sizable number of commanders in the Metropolitan Police and we needed a structure whereby we could collate their views.

"We decided we would get ourselves into some form of order so that we could very quickly get a collective opinion on matters".

Commander Leonard Adams, a prime mover in the formation of the association, said that the idea for the group had "not been a shot out of the blue. We have been discussing a formal association for a couple of years."

Last year Sir Kenneth published outline plans for the reorganization of the police structure, including changes to the role of commanders working on the districts which would have removed their operational involvement. The reorganization plans are still under discussion and Mr Meynell said that research would not be complete until the end of this year.

That would be in competition to the Government's option form, which calls on them to renounce union membership in return for a £1,000 payment or accept a transfer to another department. In the event of a transfer not being practicable they would face dismissal.

The unions believe that they have to take a new initiative in order to reassure any of the GCHQ staff who may be thinking of resigning from their union in the face of a firm government stance.

Unofficial contacts between the unions and Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, continued yesterday.

Many county councils are substantial owners of agricultural land, much of it acquired between the wars with the aim of providing smallholdings for displaced industrial workers.

Although the councils are not under direct pressure to dispose of their holdings, some, like Cheshire, Norfolk and North Yorkshire, have been tempted to do so to ease their financial difficulties.

The National Farmers' Union is opposed to such sales because they further decrease the already severely limited supply of farmland to let. It fears that the land will be bought by neighbouring farmers who will then sell the farmhouses to people looking for country homes.

One of the advantages of council-owned smallholdings is said to be that they offer young people the chance to get a foot on the farming ladder before moving on to acquire larger holdings. For that reason they were excluded from the 1976 Act which gave security of tenure for two generations.

In practice, however, many tenants elect to stay on their holdings for their working lifetime.

A report prepared for Somerset County Council by Savills, the land agents, recommends either that the land should be offered for purchase by the present tenants, or that the tenants should be offered inducements to surrender possession.

Overseas selling prices:

Austria Sch 25; Belgium B Fr 50; Canada \$250; Denmark Kr 50; Finland Mkr 8,000;

France Fr 7,000; Germany DM 10,000; Italy L 2,000; Japan Cr 3,000; Israel NIS 100;

Republic of Ireland £1,200; Luxembourg Dm 300; New Zealand £1,000; Norway Kr 7,50; Pakistan Rs 16; Portugal £1,000; Sweden Kr 10,000; Switzerland S Fr 3,000; Turkey Lira 100; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia Dinar 100.

Mr John Witherow, the Prime Minister's likely to face determined opposition within the Cabinet if she presses ahead with an examination of the privileges of farmers, which include exemption from value-added tax and rates.

Almost half the Cabinet has substantial holdings in agriculture and they are backed by a powerful lobby of Conservative MPs and farmers.

However, the balance has moved in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's favour since the 1979 election and the wedding out of the "wets". One Cabinet minister commented soon after that election that he was all for reforming agricultural subsidies but after he looked around the Cabinet table at the predominance of farming colleagues.

The farmers' lobby has been weakened with the exodus of such gentlemen farmers as Lord Carrington, Mr Francis Pym, and Sir John Nott and their replacement by the mercantile and legal sector in the form of Mr Nigel Lawson, Mr Leon Brittan and Mr Norman Tebbit.

None the less, nine ministers still have substantial farm holdings out of the Cabinet of 21.

The best known is Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. He owns 380 acres in Suffolk and was reported last year to have contributed to the purchase of 3,438 acres in Hampshire.

The remainder are: Lord Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Lords, who breeds cattle on his 300 acres in Cumberland.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, who owns six acres at Droitwich, Hereford and Worcester, and a further 400 acres on the border between Wales and Shropshire.

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, who describes himself as a former farmer but has a family estate of 1,000 acres near Stirling which breeds cattle.

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons, who has an unexpected amount of land near Shrewsbury where he produces Cheshire blue cheese.

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, who owns a small farm and woodland.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who has woodland and hill land in Aberystwyth.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, owns 500 acres near Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

Mr Peter Clegg, the Member of Parliament for Somerton and Frome, owns 100 acres in Somerset.

Mr Jonathan Sainsbury, MP for Winchester, owns 100 acres in Hampshire.

Mr John Hume, MP for Foyle, owns 100 acres in Northern Ireland.

Mr John Patten, MP for Oxford, owns 100 acres in Oxfordshire.

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Minister to investigate doctors' freedom to prescribe withdrawn drugs

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government may impose tighter controls on the freedom of doctors to prescribe drugs that have been withdrawn from the market for safety reasons. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said in the House of Commons yesterday.

Although he defended the rights of doctors to rely on their clinical judgment in continuing to give such drugs to patients, Mr Clarke said that he is ordering an inquiry into the prescribing of four withdrawn drugs that have been linked with 39 deaths.

The drugs, Zomax, Osmosin, Zelmid and Flosint, were withdrawn between March last year and the beginning of this year. But the *Daily Mail* reported last week that nearly 1,000 prescriptions a month are still being issued for them.

"I was surprised by the apparent extent of the evidence showing that these drugs are being dispensed to quite a number of patients," Mr Clarke said.

A Labour MP, Mr Michael Meacher, called for the law to

be changed "to ensure that deaths in these circumstances will never be allowed to happen again". He suggested that an inquiry would be set up to find out "how widespread the breakdown of controls is, and whether the present voluntary arrangements need to be replaced with regulations using the prohibition powers under the Medicines Act".

Mr Clarke replied: "I do not think it would be right to make it absolutely illegal ever to prescribe drugs which have lost their product licence."

• A NHS "watchdog" group has criticized Greater Glasgow health board's decision to allow two doctors to carry out private practice at a NHS-owned health centre.

A section of the Act exists which provides for the complete prohibition of such drugs and their usage. Its intention, the Department of Health has said, would be to prevent the circulation of a specific drug in an emergency.

A Labour MP, Mr Michael Meacher, called for the law to

Debate 'overdue' on university changes

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A royal commission of inquiry into the universities and polytechnics is not only needed but overdue. Dr David Harrison, Vice-Chancellor of Keele University, declared yesterday.

A substantial and largely irreversible reorganization of higher education is taking place because of cuts in 1981, but it is not the result of considered debate, he said.

"There was no royal commission - no Robbins - in 1981 as there was in 1963," he said in his last annual report to the university court before leaving this summer to become Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University.

University Grants Committee recently sent all universities an "examination paper" containing 28 very wide-ranging questions, of which only 10 were compulsory," he said. "But this is no substitute for the proper development of a national policy for higher education.

He said that since 1981 there had been a 7 per cent drop in the number of home students going to university and the country has spent more than £100m encouraging academic staff in the universities to retire or resign.

"Over the same period, on the other hand, there has been a

Call to avoid decline in caravanning

The popularity of caravanning in the United Kingdom has reached a plateau and may soon start to decline for the first time since the last war. Those involved in the industry believe they have to act quickly to change caravanning's outdated image and introduce younger families to caravan ownership and holidays.

National Caravan Council figures show that sales of new touring caravans in the UK last year were under 30,000, less than half the 1972 figure.

Mr Malcolm Stuart, the council's director-general, said yesterday: "In 1970 the caravan business was an easy one to make money at. But now it is much harder."

The recession and intense competition from the package holiday trade, together with the outmoded image of the typical caravan holiday, are thought to be chiefly responsible for the decline.

Mr Edward Marriot, press officer for the Caravan Club, said: "The image is 20 years out of date and popularity has reached a plateau. We have really got to go out and sell caravanning as a cheap luxury and there has really got to be some serious thought in the industry about how we market it."

The image, he said, fell between two stools. Caravanners were regarded either as "glorified gypsies" or even as slightly snobbish.

Far too many non-caravanners thought that a caravan holiday meant perpetual tramps through wet grass in the pouring rain to a freezing cold outside lavatory. "Caravanning is no longer the kind of spartan holiday it used to be," he said.

Research among 250,000 families belonging to the club had shown what the industry fears - that the average caravanner is over 40 and may well be retired or semi-retired. "We have to show that it is for young families, that it is not boring and can be a medium for excitement and adventure.

No 'orders to kill' Hell's Angel trial told

John Connolly, a member of the Road Rats motorcycle group, denied at Northampton Crown Court yesterday that they had ordered Lucifer's Outlaws, a Northampton Hell's Angel group, to kill a young couple.

Two members of Lucifer's Outlaws have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering the couple. The killing was alleged to have been ordered by the London-based Road Rats.

Earlier yesterday the court was told police found newspapers relating to the killing at one of the defendants' homes. The trial continues today.

Mrs Elizabeth Sharples and her son Jonathan together

Boy opts for his mother

From Our Correspondent Southampton

Jonathan Sharples, aged four, who was snatched by his father on December 16 and taken to Spain, was back at home in Southampton with his mother, yesterday after being given the choice of which parent he wanted to live with.

He was taken by his father, Mr Frederick Sharples, aged 51, from his home in Marston Road, Southampton, and for two months the only contact his mother, Elizabeth, aged 25, had with her son was a telephone call on New Year's

Day when he told her he had been taken somewhere in an aeroplane.

But a week ago Mr Sharples relented.

Yesterday Jonathan opened the Christmas presents that were waiting for him and his mother explained how after seven days of talks with her husband they decided to give their son the choice of parent.

"We felt it was the fairest thing to do," Mrs Sharples said. "He chose me."

BBC called me a moron, Jameson says

The former editor of the *Daily Star*, Mr Derek Jameson, said yesterday that he launched a High Court libel action against the BBC because a radio sketch had portrayed him as "a moron".

Mr Jameson, aged 54, is seeking damages against the BBC and a radio executive over a sketch in the Radio Four comedy series *Week Ending* broadcast in March, 1980.

On the sixth day of the hearing Mr Jameson, who has also edited the *Daily Express* and the *News of the World*, told Mr Justice Comyn and the jury: "I brought these proceedings because they said in effect that I was a moron".

The sketch, entitled "Man of the Week", included the description of Mr Jameson as "an East End boy made bad".

The BBC and Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director radio at the time of the broadcast, deny libel and say that the words complained of were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr Jameson, continuing his

evidence, said that the sketch showed him as "a repellent, appalling person". He added: "It was just a bunch of lies about me".

His counsel, Mr David Eady, QC, called Sir Edward Pickering, executive vice-chairman of Times Newspapers, former vice-chairman of the Press Council and between 1957 and 1962, editor of the *Daily Express*, to give evidence.

Sir Edward said that Mr Jameson, during his time at the *Daily Mirror*, had proved to be "a man of high talent". Sir Edward was chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers between 1974 and 1977.

Mr Morris Bennett, who was managing editor at the time Mr Jameson was editor of the *Daily Express*, said of him: "He was a very able editor."

Opening the defence case, Mr John Wilmers, QC, for the BBC and Mr Singer, said that Mr Jameson was the first person to bring a libel action over *Week Ending* in the series' 14-year history.

He added: "There you see Mr Jameson exercising the very self-same right of free speech that the BBC was exercising in this programme."

The hearing continues today.



Gracie Fields home to be sold

Mr Tommy Stansfield, aged 75, brother of the late Dame Gracie Fields, at her former home, The Havens, on Tecombe Cliffs, East Sussex.

The house, pictured left, with its "ship's rail" balcony, is to be sold, after the death of the singer's widow Boris, last year. Dame Gracie (right), died in 1979, aged 81. (Photographs: Robert Hope).

Video films in off-licences

By David Hewson

Home video films are beginning to appear on off-licence shelves alongside bottles of light ale, as the rented cassette boom moves beyond specialist stores.

Intervision Video, one of Britain's leading home video specialists, has signed a deal with Whitbread, the brewers, which puts 100 top rented video

titles into 54 of the company's 400 Thresher off-licences.

Mr Bev Ripley, Intervision's managing director, said yesterday that the experiment was proving popular and could soon be extended to other off-licence chains.

The company already has a

video rental deal with BP's garage chain and is looking for

more commercial outlets

Jury told of strangling

An art student was murdered at a remote Derbyshire beauty spot to satisfy the sexual curiosity of an immature youth, a court was told yesterday.

Susan Renhard, aged 31, was strangled after her hands had been tied behind her back with a camera strap while she was taking photographs in the Peak District last June. Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, told the jury at

Nottingham Crown Court.

Norman Smith, now aged 18, of Sunnyside Villas, Buxton Road, Castleton, Derbyshire, has pleaded not guilty to murder.

Miss Renhard, from West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, had been taking a degree course at Manchester Polytechnic and during term-time lived in Greater Manchester.

The case continues today.

American Airlines announce the M23 extension.

These days there is no faster way to get to anywhere in America's South West.

Proceed any day of the week down the M23 to Gatwick or get the fast train from Victoria.

Get an American Airlines non-stop flight to Dallas, filter through our quick and efficient customs and immigration and take any of the 35 convenient connections to anywhere in the South West from Los Angeles to Oklahoma.

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It makes flying easier than catching a bus.

Of course, should you start your journey by taking the M4 to Heathrow you may find yourself in a bit of a jam because although many illustrious airlines fly out of Heathrow to the USA, not one of them flies non-stop to Dallas.

For further information: contact your travel agent or ring American Airlines on 01-629 8817.

AmericanAirlines



Demand up in 'buoyant' house market

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

The housing market is now buoyant after the pre-Christmas lull according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in its quarterly survey to the end of January.

It reports a flurry of activity towards the end of a quarter marked by an increase in demand for houses throughout the country, with nearly half the estate agents taking part in the survey reporting average price increases of 2 per cent, and some, particularly in the South-east, of up to 7 per cent.

Inquiries are strongest for pre-1919 terrace houses and new starter homes, which also show the highest price rises. The report, published today, says that demand is strong in all price ranges in the South-east, but that the improvement in the market is patchy in higher-priced houses, particularly in areas of high unemployment in the North, Northwest, Yorkshire and Humberside.

In those areas, and similar pockets in the Midlands, supply exceeds demand for properties over £50,000.

Commenting on the figures, which come from 256 offices in England and Wales, an institution spokesman, Mr John Thomas, said the market was divided between areas of high unemployment, where prices were fighting hard to maintain levels, areas where the demand was steadily increasing with a modest increase in prices, and areas where there was a dramatic demand producing increases of up to 7 per cent for the quarter.

A contrasting view of the housing market comes in the Times/Hallifax house price index for January, which shows that the average price of second-hand houses fell by just under 1.6 per cent. The average seasonally adjusted price now stands at £28,305.

PARLIAMENT February 20 1984

Commentary

Inquiry into way suspect drugs are withdrawn

MEDICINES

The Department of Health and Social Security is to investigate whether arrangements for the withdrawal of drugs are satisfactory following reports in the *Daily Mail* that a doctor has prescribed drugs withdrawn from sale and that pharmacists had dispensed them, although others had referred the prescriptions back to the doctor concerned.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Labour spokesman on health and social security, said in the Commons that their had been an extremely serious failure of Government regulation in that four drugs linked with 29 deaths were still being prescribed several months after being withdrawn.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, in a statement in reply to a private notice question by Mr Meacher, outlined the circumstances in which the four drugs mentioned in recent press reports had been withdrawn.

He said that the circumstances in which four drugs mentioned in recent press reports had been supplied were varied. In some cases they had been withdrawn by the manufacturers, even though the product licence had not been withdrawn. In other cases, the licence had been withdrawn on the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

In all cases there had been action to prevent further uninformed or unintentional prescribing of drugs.

Letters had been sent to doctors and suppliers informing them of the withdrawal. A few pharmacists however, had retained stocks.

Doctors were, however, free to prescribe whatever treatment they

thought necessary in the interests of patients, even where the product did not have a product licence.

It was an important part of doctors' clinical judgment that they should be free to decide whether use of a drug outweighed the risks, for the good of the patient.

The Government's responsibility was to ensure that the professionals people concerned were fully informed of the position and that the drugs were not freely available. He was concerned about the reports in the *Daily Mail* and proposed to investigate further whether existing arrangements were satisfactory and to get the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Mr Meacher: Will he ensure that the inquiry will find precisely how widespread is the breakdown of controls, and consider whether the present voluntary arrangements need replacing by regular use of powers under the Medicines Act and why the monitoring system failed to pick up the need for the powers in these four cases?

There is a serious anomaly, in that it is illegal for a doctor to prescribe, or a pharmacist to dispense, a drug after its withdrawal has been called for by the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Will the minister take steps to amend the law so that instances will never be allowed to happen again?

Mr Clarke: It would not be right to make it absolutely illegal for a doctor to prescribe or to dispense drugs which lose their licence.

After the *Optra* withdrawal I was approached by a constituent, a doctor at a university hospital in my constituency concerned to keep supplies because she had a patient suffering from psoriasis which was visibly deteriorating and the doctor was not able to get the drug to which



Clarke: It should be rare

the patient responded and she thought the clinical risk acceptable.

In the present case the doctor who prescribed was doing so in the public interest as a test case but he knew what he was doing and prescribed drugs withdrawn from the market.

The majority of pharmacists approached were puzzled by the prescription and asked the patient to go back to the doctor. In only three cases out of 30 did the pharmacist dispense the drug with reluctance. What was done was held.

I am concerned that this is happening on slightly more than very rare occasions. Therefore I am having it looked at with the evidence which the *Daily Mail* has supplied and I am asking the Medicines Commission to look at this.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston) C expressed satisfaction that the minister had at once announced that he was setting up an inquiry. She said: "It is ludicrous that a committee of 20 highly paid and expert persons (she said) should spend time under his chairmanship in deciding what drugs are safe and what are not, even to the extent that they produce or refuse a product licence, and subsequently develop the sort of symptoms and difficulties which it was suggested originally might follow administration of the drug."

Mr Clark: The only option open to a patient to take legal action would be if the doctor was negligent in prescribing the drug. The patient, if a doctor makes a clinical judgment that the benefits to the patient outweigh the risks, he is free to prescribe.

In a later reply he said that data sheets were regularly available on drugs and should be consulted by prescribing doctors.

Lord Fraser of Kilmacrae (C) said that watchdogs were usually found asleep on the job or biting the hand that fed them.

Lord Bruce of Donington (C) said that the amendment was withdrawn.

Government resists proposals for telecommunication council

TELECOM BILL

A proposal to set up a telecommunications council to which disputes could be referred by the Director General of Telecommunications was put forward by Lord Bruce of Donington, speaking for the Opposition, when the committee stage of the Telecommunications Bill to privatise British Telecom was resumed in the House of Lords.

The Bill set out clearly what were the duties which bound the director general in the performance of his functions.

If the director general failed to carry out his duties he could be challenged in the courts. The fact that he could be challenged was an effective sanction and more effective than the appointment of a council which was given the power to consider disputes but no power to do anything about them.

He appreciated the general feeling on all sides of the House that a body should be appointed which in effect would act as guide, philosopher and friend to the director general. The right course was to build on another existing clause, which enabled the director to set up advisory bodies to assist him in his functions and obliged him to establish such bodies for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, rather than to introduce a new concept into the Bill.

It was suggested that the advisory bodies should be appointed by the director general but by the Secretary of State in order to emphasise their independence and underline the fact that they were there to help and advise the director general from an independent standpoint.

Secondly, it was suggested that the terms of reference of the advisory bodies should be extended to underline the fact that they would be concerned with the interests of consumers as well as those of the industry.

The Government wanted to meet what it felt were genuine arguments but in a more effective way than that proposed in the amendment.

Lord Bruce said this was a substantial concession and the amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment was withdrawn.

During discussion of an amendment relating to licences, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said a statement on the use of leased circuits would be made at a later stage in the Bill's progress.

After prolonged protest that any such statement should be made immediately, Lord Bruce of Donington forced a division on a technical motion to suspend the committee stage. The motion was rejected by 109 votes to 93 - Government majority, 16. The original amendment was then withdrawn and the committee stage was continued.

Details were outlined by Lord Cockfield of arrangements which the Government propose for parliamentary scrutiny and approval of licences for the main public telecommunications operators to be granted under the new privatised system.

Replying to an Opposition amendment calling for licences to be subject to approval by resolution of both Houses, Lord Cockfield, referring to the granting of licences to British Telecom, Hull, Mercury and the two cellular radio companies, said a way was being provided for Parliament to consider and if it wished to vote against the designation of an operator.

He proposed to table an amendment providing that before any order made under the clause relating to the licensing of public telecommunications systems entered into force, the text of the licence authorising the running of the system to which the order related should have been laid before both Houses.

If Parliament was not satisfied with the licence in the form it was made it could vote against the order designating BT or the other telecommunications system.

If this happened the licensee would not be able to run its business and the Government would have to come back to the House with a new order.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Geoffrey Smith

Should the British Government be prepared to open discussions with Argentina without an explicit agreement that sovereignty over the Falklands was not negotiable? This is now the critical question in the light of President Alfonso's as yet unofficial response to British proposals. The question needs to be phrased precisely because it is different from asking whether Britain should now be willing to negotiate over sovereignty.

For the British Government to do that now would, to my mind, be a grave error. It is true that there is a new democratic regime in Argentina, and it is sometimes suggested either that the establishment of democracy there removes the principal objection to a compromise on sovereignty over the islands, or alternatively that Britain should be prepared to negotiate over sovereignty in order to strengthen the tender plant of Argentine democracy.

If this happened the licensee would be able to run its business and the Government would have to come back to the House with a new order.

It is much too soon to assume that Argentine democracy, welcome though it is, will be lasting. For the Falklanders to be placed, against their will, under ultimate Argentine control in the belief that military rule would never return to Buenos Aires would be naïve, irresponsible.

To hedge, on the other hand, that it is necessary for Britain to negotiate on sovereignty in order to safeguard democracy in Argentina is to mistake the nature of Britain's responsibility and to exaggerate its influence.

But should this rule out any negotiation until Argentina has publicly accepted Britain's position? There are powerful arguments for saying that it should. It would be more honest, and it might be more prudent. It would avoid the danger of misunderstanding and allegations of bad faith later.

Widespread desire for talks

Yet one of the arts of diplomacy is not to cross bridges before it is necessary to do so. If Britain is not prepared to talk unless Argentina agrees specifically to exclude the subject of sovereignty, that will make it difficult to have any discussions at all.

"We cannot accept", Mr Dante Caputo, the Argentine Foreign Minister, is reported to have told a Buenos Aires newspaper on Sunday, "that the beginning of talks and negotiations on the Malvinas implies the tacit renunciation of the sovereignty claim". Nor is there any need for him to go quite so far as that.

It was not the Argentine claim to the Falklands that was an infringement of international law and an offence to civilized conduct between nations. It was the attempt to prosecute that claim by violent means. Britain should not sit down with the representatives of any regime that continues to threaten the Falklands by force. But that is not President Alfonso's position, even though he declines to make the diplomatic move of formally ending hostilities.

It must be in Britain's interest to find a means of opening negotiations on subjects other than sovereignty because there is a good deal that the British Government wants to discuss. It would be desirable to reopen commercial and diplomatic relations, to have a decent arrangement over Argentine war graves on the Falklands and to restore direct air links between London and Buenos Aires. Above all, life for the Falklanders would be much easier if conflict could be resumed between the islands and the South American mainland.

One of the advantages of pending talks on President Alfonso's terms is that all these subjects would be on the agenda. So would some others, like the exclusion zone around the islands, that are of particular concern to him. But the principal Argentine interest - the sovereignty issue - would not be on the agenda. Britain would retain control of the Falklands, with its power undiminished and without any commitment to negotiate over their future at any time.

The opening of negotiations would have the added benefit of removing such international pressure as there is upon Britain over the Falklands. When I visited the United Nations last November, I concluded that there was a widespread desire for Britain and Argentina simply to resume discussions with each other. I did not believe then, and I do not see now, that to talk without commitment would be contrary to Britain's interest.

Safety net system would correct burdens

EEC BUDGET

The Government was determined to see the current negotiations over reform of the EEC budget and rebates to the United Kingdom reach successful conclusions. Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in the Commons that the budget was concerned, it must be a conclusion which recognized the interests of those who paid for the Community as well as those who gained from it.

Mr Stewart, in initiating a debate on various documents associated with the EEC budget for financial year 1984, moved that the House supported the Government's efforts to secure budgetary procedures and control which were in the best interests of the UK and the Community.

He said that in 1983 EEC expenditure had continued to increase relentlessly. Agricultural guarantee expenditure had risen by 25 per cent to more than £9,000m. Britain therefore again faced the prospect of a heavy net contribution.

Against that background, the Prime Minister had obtained agreement to a refund for 1983 at the European Council in Stuttgart. The net figure agreed was £430m.

The Council of Ministers decided that refunds should be based on energy, employment and transport measures in the UK, and that the refunds be entered "on the Budget line", allowing them to be paid as soon as the regulations were approved and that they be classified as obligatory expenditure so the Council and not the European Parliament should have the last say.

In adopting the Budget, however, the European Parliament had reclassified them as non-obligatory, thereby giving the Parliament the final say in their repayment.

For the bulk of the refunds to be paid before the end of March - and that was the firm aim - not only must the Council approve the necessary regulations in the EEC Commission proposes a transfer of EEC funds but the transfer proposal must also be approved both by the Council and by the European Parliament.

The European Parliament had considered the regulations last week, but had declined to issue an opinion after some of its proposed amendments had been found unacceptable by the EEC commission.

There is no doubt (he said) that these amendments would make it more difficult for the United Kingdom to receive the bulk of our funds. The deadline of March 31 is approaching. The Parliament has also proposed that the refunds should only finance

Whitehall brief

Building bridges with industry

By Peter Hennessy

The old debate about bringing businesses into Whitehall has enjoyed a revival in recent months, thanks to Sir John Hoskyns, businessman and former head of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street Policy Unit. Beneath the Hoskyns-induced discussion about the need for a strategic reorganization of central government to plan national recovery, a number of micro-developments have passed virtually unnoticed.

For example, the Civil Service Commission is in the market for 36 men and women in their thirties and forties with experience of industry and commerce to come in as direct entry principals (the first batch since 1979). More than 1,000 applied, 150 were exposed to the rigours of the Civil Service Selection Board and latest intelligence suggests that about 20 will get through.

On another tack, the Cabinet Office is striving to maintain the momentum of its programme of exchanges between Whitehall and industry. It reported a 20 per cent growth last year to 244 and is hoping for the same this year.

On the scholastic front, the

Agriculture spending had risen to nearly £1 billion of which £100 million in 1983 was not spent because it did not fit the 1 per cent VAT ceiling. The 1984 guarantee provision would have been even higher. As it was, this year's farm price fixing exercise was for the first time being conducted against the painful reality that the money was running out.

The CAP was designed by the EEC as one of the less prosperous countries why did the Community continue to regard her as the EEC milch cow? The demand for a balanced budget in agriculture must be established.

The Government assured MPs that the EEC was running out of money. So it might be prudent to consider a revision in which Britain got not just a rebate but a sum equivalent to the unpaid rebate for 1983.

It was simply not realistic to expect that new expenditure could be implemented on the scale which would sufficiently cut Britain's net budget contributions.

We must therefore (he said) have an automatic arrangement like the "safety net" which we have proposed, designed to correct inequitable burdens on any net contributor. The solution must also be long-term. I hope no one in Europe is under any illusions about this.

The present system encouraged all member states to look at every policy primarily in terms of what they got out of it, rather than what

they paid towards it. But with proper agreement to ensure individual members do not play in an uncooperative position overall, and with effective control of agricultural and other expenditure, this problem should diminish. National governments could readily assess Community spending on intrinsic merits. The Government's proposals were, therefore, not only in Britain's interests, but those of the Community.

The main reason why the EEC budget had reached the 1 per cent ceiling was that spending had consistently risen faster than revenue.

They were entering the year of the

Coal stays as it is for present

PRIVATIZATION

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons that he had no plans now for privatisation of the coal industry but that at some future time he intends to privatise the coal industry.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) said a change of ownership was necessary, but the overriding need was for greater diversity and competition in these industries. Mr Walker should be cautious about privatising them without first removing their privileges.

Mr Walker: I will examine any

proposals for privatisation to see what the advantages and disadvantages are. But there is very little likelihood in Mr Heathcoat-Amory's constituency of each household being offered two gas pipelines and two electricity cables in stamp duty?

Will be assure us that this particular sale and any other under him will be at full economic value?

Is he aware of a letter sent by his predecessor advising the gas corporation to sell Wytch Farm oilfield to the Dorset bidding group at less than the full economic value?

Mr Walker: I have no plans for privatising the coal industry.

Mr Peter Walker: I will be willing to sign and complete the arrangements abroad, thus releasing the Government from its obligation to pay stamp duty?

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Fowler may cut civil servants in NHS

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Health ministers are considering reductions in the 2,500 Department of Health civil servants who run the National Health Service. It could be a step towards implementing the Griffiths report recommendations that more decisions should be devolved to regional and district health authorities.

Areas under review include building works, which Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, has admitted is one of the least satisfactory parts of the health service, with hospital building projects taking years to implement. An interim report is due shortly and some of the work may be privatized.

The personnel division is also under scrutiny. The department has found that the division takes 50,000 calls a year from the NHS, or about 200 a day. Many question individual officer's payments. The aim is to cut the vast volume of "traffic" between health authorities and the department.

Mr Roy Griffiths, deputy chairman and managing director of the Sainsbury supermarket chain, and a member of the new NHS Supervisory Board, is adamant that there are too many civil servants at the Department of Health and Social Security and that the department interferes too much.



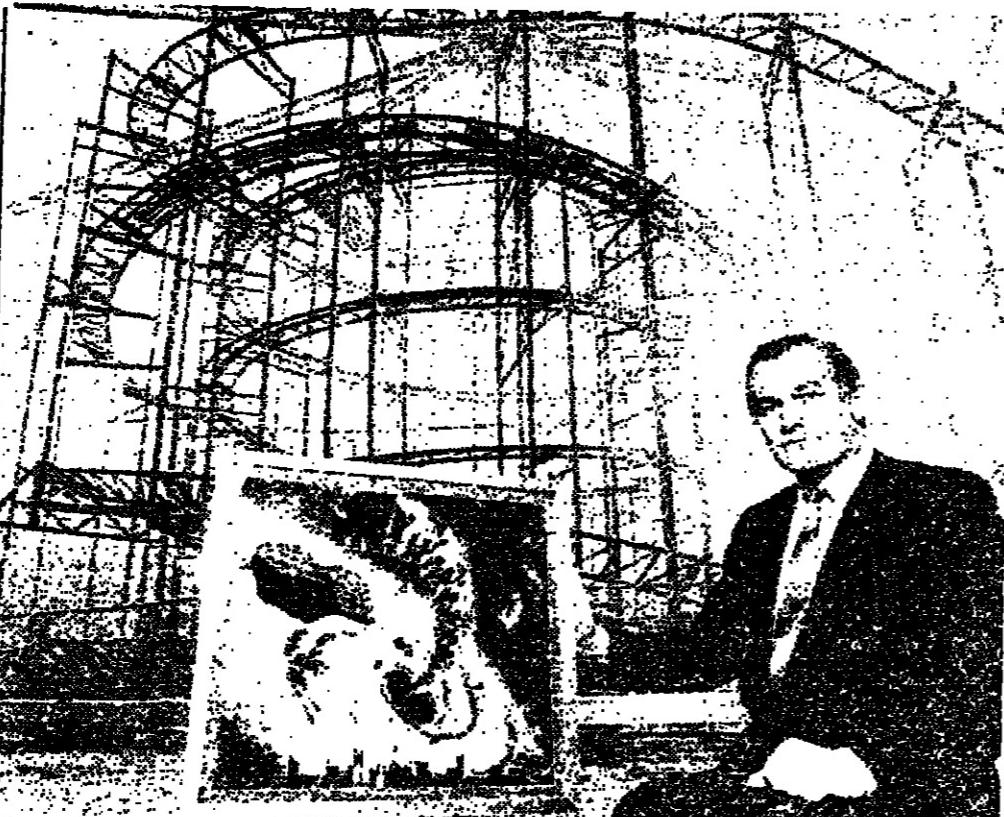
Sir Kenneth Newman

Yard chief 'top communicator'

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, was yesterday praised for "revolutionizing" the public relations policy of London's police.

Sir Kenneth, who has been at Scotland Yard since October 1982, was receiving the "Communicator of the Year" award from Princess Michael of Kent at the Savoy Hotel in London.

Mr Michael Montague, president of the British Association of Industrial Editors (BAIE), which makes the annual award, said: "In hardly more than a year Sir Kenneth has revolutionized the communications of the Met". He has turned it from a force with an inward looking, defensive posture, into a positive and outgoing communicating organization."



Mr John Broome, who has invested £2m in a 'black hole' space ride at the Alton Towers Amusement Park, Derbyshire, with the unfinished ride and an artistic impression of the completed construction (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Alton Park joins space race

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A hillside has been dug out this winter to build a "black hole" at the Alton Towers amusement park near the Staffordshire-Derbyshire border. At a cost of £2m it will rival the American Disney World's Space Mountain.

The investment has been made by Mr John Broome, a former property restorer, in an attempt to stay ahead in the race to introduce "theme" amusement parks in Britain.

After four years, Alton Towers has become the third most popular destination for day-trippers among attractions charging entrance fees, beaten marginally by the Tower of London and Madame Tussaud's. It had more than 1.6 million visitors during the last season and expects this to rise to two million this year after spending £5m on six new "white knuckle" rides, includ-

ing a corkscrew roller coaster with two complete up-and-over loops and what is claimed to be the longest log flume water channel ride in the world.

The corkscrew exerts a force of about 3.5G on the human

body. In the black hole the force is likely to reach 4G.

By June, a further five-year development programme is expected to be announced doubling the 240m invested so far. The aim is to pass the annual number of visitors to four million. Among the designers involved is Mr Mike Jenkins who is based in Dallas and worked on Disney developments.

The new space ride will become the centrepiece of the attractions at the 1,000 acre park. Alton Towers was once the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

Existing attractions include a corkscrew roller coaster with two complete up-and-over loops and what is claimed to be the longest log flume water channel ride in the world.

The corkscrew exerts a force of about 3.5G on the human

body. In the black hole the force is likely to reach 4G.

The biggest drop in the new space ride, 70ft, will be fully enclosed. From the end of March, when the new tourist season starts the strapped-in customers will hurtle through total blackness. They will ride a "laser beam" set along the track while beset by asteroids and other space phenomena created by three-dimensional hologram pictures.

Those with fragile health

will be told not to take the plunge, while there is a discreet exit for those changing their minds at the last moment.

Alton Towers' biggest competitor is likely to be the Wonder World project at Corby, Northamptonshire, where the first £100m phase is due to open in 1986.

The corkscrew exerts a force of about 3.5G on the human

Britain criticized over immigrant children

From Ian Murray Brussels

Very few children of immigrants to Britain are given the chance to be taught at school in their own languages, even though all EEC countries agreed seven years ago that all migrant children had that right.

That is one way in which Britain is failing to meet its obligations under the terms of the directive, according to a survey by the European commission. Like every other member state Britain is being told of improvements it must make if it is to avoid being prosecuted in the European Court.

Exact figures for Britain are impossible to find since, with Italy, it has not yet conducted a survey of foreign pupils in primary and secondary schools. The commission report

is that redundancy is to be based on competence rather than a policy of "last in first out" has been condemned by the National Union of Teachers.

This plan unprecedented in that redundancy is to be based on competence rather than a policy of "last in first out" has been condemned by the National Union of Teachers.

The draft redundancy policy, introduced alongside the council's plan to cut £1.7m from the education budget which means that 180 teaching jobs will have to go, has been proposed on the ground that it would be fairer than "last in first out".

That compares with 80 per cent in The Netherlands and about 60 per cent in most parts of West Germany. In France, Belgium and Luxembourg the report shows comprehensive systems of training migrant children and, though 25 different languages are taught in Britain, only a handful half of them in the London area.

The report also says that older children arriving in Britain are given far less help in learning English.

The commission report

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This plan unprecedented in that redundancy is to be based on competence rather than a policy of "last in first out" has been condemned by the National Union of Teachers.

The draft redundancy policy, introduced alongside the council's plan to cut £1.7m from the education budget which means that 180 teaching jobs will have to go, has been proposed on the ground that it would be fairer than "last in first out".

That compares with 80 per cent in The Netherlands and about 60 per cent in most parts of West Germany. In France, Belgium and Luxembourg the report shows comprehensive systems of training migrant children and, though 25 different languages are taught in Britain, only a handful half of them in the London area.

The report also says that older children arriving in Britain are given far less help in learning English.

The commission report

Peace studies: 2

Animating debate amid violent streets

In the second and final article on the way peace studies are being taught in secondary schools, DAVID CROSS visited St Veronica's Roman Catholic School for Girls in south London.

379 students from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds have experienced violence at first hand.

Earlier this month one student was mugged as she walked along the street not far from the school; not long before that the black father of another pupil was the innocent victim of a pub brawl, and a white student was burnt alive in her house. Three years ago the brother of a black student at the school was stabbed and beaten by a group of white youths in Peckham.

Mrs Maureen Matthews, the headmistress, said: "With so much violence like that around them, conflict in the streets and conflict in the home, they have to learn to deal with it positively."

Putting these principles into practice, Mrs Courtney starts her courses by choosing a violent incident with which her students can easily relate and then brings them into a group discussion about it.

On the day I attended a class of a dozen six-formers with backgrounds as different as Mauritius, Nigeria and Ireland earlier this month it was the case of a cat that had been covered with petrol and burnt alive by a group of vandals. Mrs Courtney asked: "What was the root of such terrible violence?"

After some initial hesitation, all seemed to agree that having the power of the cat's life in their hands had probably been the main reason for the tragedy.

The class was then shown a series of slides of various items ranging from flowers and fountains, through land and seascapes, to mothers and children suffering from the ravages of war and asked to categorize them into peaceful and violent scenes.

Anne-Marie Buckley, aged 19, said that she felt most peaceful when she was with young children while Ophelia Ogoba, aged 17, described the fear she had experienced during

a racial riot. Other students contrasted the violence of an urban environment with the tranquillity of the countryside.

The remainder of the lesson was spent analyzing different perceptions of war and peace through the ages from Thomas Hobbes to Brunowski with the aid of slides and a long chart pinned to the wall listing all the fifty or so wars which have taken place throughout the world since the end of the Second World War.

Apart from a passing critical reference to the media's alleged role in backing Mrs Thatcher during the Falklands conflict, politics as such was noticeably absent from all the discussions. However, it would presumably feature more prominently when the class moved on to discuss more controversial international topics such as Gandy and Martin Luther King.

Mrs Courtney said: "I try to keep in mind all the aspects of war and peace, personal, local, national and international. Our peace studies (course) is global peace: a concern for the peace that does not exist today rather than the peace which may not exist tomorrow." Concluded

was headed "Dopes for peace".

The council rejected a separate, personal complaint by the board's secretary, Mr Rowland Dale of Hall Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.

Some editions the same day carried a report headed "We're not dopes 'peace' man." It said Mr Dale, whose wife is national coordinator for the Mothers for Peace group, was playing host to two members of the Soviet Women's Committee, which it said was part of the KGB-dominated World Peace Council.

Mr Dale complained personally that the report subduely sought to impugn the honesty of his wife and himself as peace campaigners.

SNP local poll pledge to boost Scots' morale

The Scottish National Party yesterday launched its manifesto for the May district elections with a pledge to boost Scotland's self-confidence which it says has been flagging.

The party has also committed itself to improving care services and housing as well as providing more cash for community groups.

At the manifesto launch in Glasgow it said it would field a record number of candidates, and hoped to gain control of five local authorities.

The SNP's local government vice-chairman, Mr Gordon Murray, said that the manifesto shows what can be done by reallocating resources. "Over £1m an hour is provided by oil revenues and an additional

£336m made available to Scottish local authorities would represent less than two weeks of current oil revenues," he said.

Among manifesto proposals are the provision of radio links for the housebound, elderly and handicapped, help for the young, community recreation.

On housing, the party proposes that for every four rented homes sold to their occupiers, one new house should be built for letting. Mr Murray emphasized that the party would do all in its power to oppose further cuts in local authority spending.

Upholding the newspaper's right to legitimate comment, the Press Council upheld the board's complaint only to the extent that the *Daily Mail* should have given it an opportunity to reply to the critical leading article which

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Reagan arrival in Iowa coincides with poll blow to his popularity

From Nicholas Ashford, Des Moines

Like a gatecrasher at an exclusive party, President Reagan flew to Iowa yesterday in a deliberately planned attempt to steal attention from his Democratic rivals as they faced their first electoral contest of the presidential campaign.

In his first campaign trip since declaring his candidacy a month ago, President Reagan addressed Republican rallies in Waterloo and Des Moines and also made a nostalgic return visit to the local radio station where he made a name for himself as a sports announcer half a century ago.

As a bachelor in his early twenties, Mr Reagan used to broadcast University of Iowa football games and recreate Chicago Cubs baseball games by describing them from scraps of paper handed him by a telephone operator.

Democrats were incensed by what they denounced as "the President's cheap publicity stunt". Mr David Nagle, the Iowa Democratic Party chairman, said: "He is just coming here because he knows the whole of the media is in Iowa to cover the Democratic caucuses. It is kind of sad to see the President of the United States running after a pack of television cameras."

The President's four-hour foray into the Mid-West took place just as Iowans were preparing to vote in the state's 2,495 precinct caucuses. These caucuses mark the formal opening of the presidential election race and will provide



Fading voice: Even Mr Glenn leads Reagan

the first test of the popularity of the eight Democratic contenders.

Virtually all attention has been focused on the Democratic caucuses because the outcome will have a big impact on which of the eight contestants will eventually be nominated to challenge Mr Reagan for the Presidency. However there has been little interest in the Republican caucuses, which were also taking place last night because Mr Reagan is the unopposed incumbent.

Responding to Democratic criticism, Mr James Lake, spokesman for the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign, said: "The President's visit was an opportunity to show the citizens of Iowa that he takes this election very seriously."

Four years ago Mr Reagan ignored Iowa and as a result was defeated by his Republican opponent, Mr Bush, in the caucuses. This time he intends to leave nothing to chance.

The timing of his visit, in fact, has turned out to be particularly opportune. According to a poll published in yesterday's *Des Moines Register*, the President's popularity has slumped in Iowa during the past month and he is now trailing his main Democratic rival, Mr Walter Mondale.

The poll showed that the President's popularity had plummeted by 12 percentage points and now stands at 40 per cent, his lowest mark ever in this predominantly republican state.

The main reason for this decline is his handling of the Lebanon crisis. Two thirds of those polled disapproved of the President's policy on Lebanon.

The economy, in particular the size of the federal budget deficit, has also contributed to the slide in the President's popularity.

The poll showed that Mr Reagan had gone from running even with Mr Mondale to trailing him by 14 points. Mr Mondale was expected to emerge as easy winner in the Democratic caucuses.

Even Senator John Glenn is now ahead of President Reagan in the popularity stakes, despite his own faltering election campaign.

Frank Johnson, back page

UN leader warms to optimistic Warsaw

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw

The United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said yesterday that he was "very encouraged" by what he had heard during a meeting with the Polish Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, about the fate of 11 prominent Solidarity and dissident leaders awaiting trial and a UN employee imprisoned by the Warsaw government in espionage charges.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar said at a press conference here that he was "surprised" that Polish leaders had not only reviewed international affairs but were also willing to explain "particularly irritating" internal problems. "They indicated they were on the way to solving these problems, and even gave me specific evidence which I cannot disclose at this moment", he said.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar said the Polish authorities had raised the matter of seven Solidarity leaders and four members of the dissident group KOR who are imprisoned and awaiting trial on anti-state charges. He added that he had heard concerning the prospects for the release of Mrs Alicja Wesołowska, a Polish employee of the UN Secretariat in New York, who was sentenced by a Warsaw military court to seven years' imprisonment on charges of espionage on behalf of a western power.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar arrived in Poland on Saturday at the start of an Eastern European tour that will also take him to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The Polish authorities - anxious to break the international isolation that followed the imposition of martial law in December, 1981 - have played up what is the first visit by a prominent non-Communist statesman since the military crackdown.

The Polish Government's press spokesman said the authorities hoped to give the UN Secretary-General a better understanding of the situation in the country and the Polish attitude towards western sanctifications.

Leading article page 3

Lorry drivers press their demands today

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Traffic in most parts of France began to return to normal yesterday, after some of the worst jams in the country's history, as lorry drivers continued to remove their barricades in anticipation of today's promised talks with the Government.

About 50 blockades were still in position last night, however, mainly in the Savoie-Alps area, but also in Brittany and the North-East, where new barricades were erected during the day despite the call by the two main road haulage federations for all action to cease pending the outcome of negotiations with the Government.

The spectacular blockades began last Wednesday in a spontaneous outburst of anger by hundreds of lorry drivers who had been queuing for several days in sub-zero temperatures outside the Mont Blanc tunnel waiting for the handful of French and Italian customs officials to end their separate strikes over pay and conditions of work.

It was not the first time that the drivers had been forced to suffer such extensive and expensive delays. The customs officials have seemed endlessly involved in one dispute or another. And even when they were working normally customs clearance would often take three or four hours, compared with one hour at most other frontier posts.

But there are other long-lasting grievances, too. The road hauliers have long demanded a reduction of value-added tax on diesel fuel to bring them into line with their competitors in other European countries. The present Government agreed in 1982 to progressively halve the nominal rate of VAT, but the

Safety first at Olympics

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

This summer's Olympic Games are likely to be the most heavily policed in history, with government security alone costing at least \$55m (about £38m), according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Behind the visible lines of thousands of local officers and private guards will be a massive army of government agents. The FBI, CIA, National Security Agency, among others, are collective anti-terrorist intelligence from all over the world and funneling it to Los Angeles.

From July 28 to August 12, 700 FBI agents will be based

here. More than 600 secret service and support personnel will help to guard President Reagan at the opening ceremony and the 30 heads of state expected. Princess Anne will be Britain's official representative.

Military helicopters and satellite communications equipment will be used to protect Olympic sites and villages.

Security is considered a critical issue in a world where terrorism has become commonplace. But officials say the cost is being watched at the first private-enterprise Olympics in history.

Investigation into the girl's death is continuing. It is acknowledged that she died of internal injuries and there seems to be little doubt she was struck by a police vehicle.

Despite the emotional atmosphere the funeral passed off without disturbance, the police sensibly keeping out of sight.

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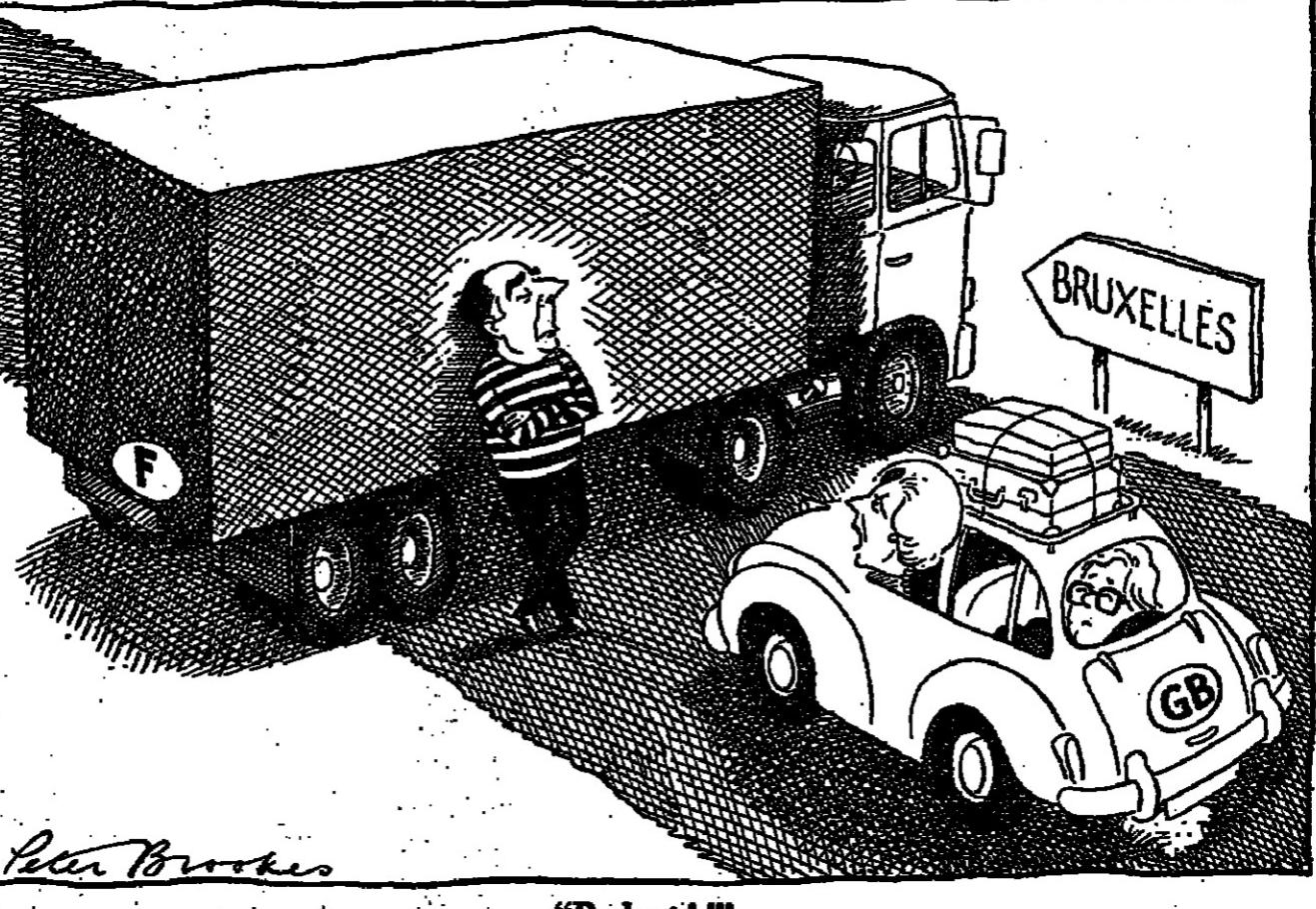
Other speakers lambasted the Government's continued adherence to racially segregated education, and said the struggle would continue because "an injury to one is an injury to all".

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Observers in East Africa said they thought a main reason for M Cheysson proposing a pan-African observer force was to allow the French to withdraw from Chad "with honour". About 3,000 French troops, backed by F1 Mirage interceptors jets and Jaguars, are in Chad.

M Cheysson's African visit followed the cancellation of Chad reconciliation talks to have been held in January. President Habré refused to attend because of a high-level



Howe pours scorn on EEC rigidity

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain called on its reluctant EEC partners yesterday to help to unfreeze its £457m rebate, blocked by the European Parliament. It was one of the priorities of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at the formal foreign ministers meeting in Brussels to gain support for paying over the money by the end of Britain's financial year on March 31.

There was marked weariness with the subject among most other foreign ministers, who would like to see the money paid over as quickly as possible to avoid further complications with Britain.

The appeal came after an informal weekend meeting when Sir Geoffrey had been forced to defend Britain's position in the crucial negotiations for EEC reform.

Although quick decisions are essential to save the EEC from bankruptcy, that meeting failed to produce any agreement on

how to calculate the new kind of budget deal Britain insists on finding.

Sir Geoffrey maintained his determined defiance of those who question Britain's European commitment in demanding change in a speech to the Belgian Royal Institute of International Relations last night. The speech, translated into the main Community languages, was widely distributed throughout in an attempt to win wider understanding of Britain's position in the EEC than is apparent at the moment.

Sir Geoffrey began his speech with the words: "I am a European." It was in deliberate imitation of the late President Kennedy before the Berlin Wall and thus symbolized defiant and proud British determination in the face of all obstacles.

The aim of the speech was to present the Community with a

"stark choice". Either it could accept and agree the need for change or it could abandon the struggle for its future.

There was no sign anywhere in the speech of any British compromise on its two main claims in the negotiations.

Although he prophesied a bleak and dangerous future if

the Community were to rot away, there was no shred of comfort for those Community countries who still believe Britain will in the end agree to a short-term deal or to token savings on agriculture.

The speech concentrated on trying to pour scorn on things as they are. "Rigidity has been mistaken for consistency," he argued. "It is not the philosophy of a healthy democracy."

It was palpably absurd that annual Community milk production now exceeded consumption by more than the weight of every man, woman and child living in the EEC.

The speech was to allow the Community to buy its way out of trouble until then.

This top-heavy common agricultural policy could not be reformed if everyone resorted to an elaborate form of pass the parcel - "that nursery game designed to ensure that the buck stops with somebody else.

The buck will have to stop with all of us or it will not stop at all".

The ministers had flown from their meeting near Paris the previous day to Brussels, thereby avoiding the blocks of lorries protesting along the Belgians border about for-

mance.

Finally, with some reluctance, he turned to the budget, "the apple of discord" with many EEC members. He was at his most uncompromising. A settlement had to be lasting and it had to be fair. There was no question of Britain even considering agreeing extra money to allow the Community to buy its way out of trouble until then.

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Moroccans turn the screw on Polisario

From Edward Mortimer
Tindouf, Algeria

In the last two months, the Moroccan Army has extended the area it controls in the disputed Western Sahara by about 4,000 square miles.

The defence perimeter which since 1981 has enclosed the "useful triangle" – the two biggest towns in the territory and the phosphate mines at Bu Craa – has been pushed forward south and east and now abuts the north-west corner of Mauritania.

Fighters of the Polisario Front, which seeks independence for the former Spanish territory, claimed when interviewed last week, close to the new Moroccan line, that there was room for them to pass between it and Mauritania on their way to the southern part of western Sahara, of which Morocco controls only a small coastal enclave round Dakhla.

But Mr Muhammad Ould Sidati, a minister in the government of the Polisario's "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" and close adviser to its president, Mr Muhammad Abd al-Aziz, made it clear when I spoke to him that he regarded the new wall (an earthwork, guarded by minefields and equipped with electronic sensors) as a serious escalation of the war, which could lead to the involvement of other regional powers.

If France and the United States persisted in supplying weapons to Morocco, he said, "they should not think that the Saharwi people or the Polisario Front have exhausted all their potential allies".

The whole region is implicated in the war, he said, hinting at Algerian retaliation if Morocco should attempt to force Mauritania to police its frontier against Polisario.

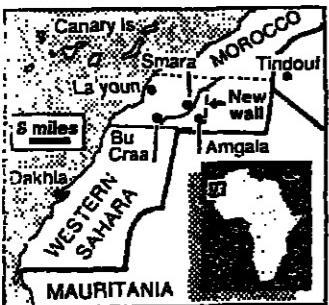
Mr Sidati said the building of the new "wall" reflected the failure of the old one, but that is not how it looks from the Moroccan side, as I discovered on a brief visit to the Moroccan-controlled area.

In both main towns, Ly'soun and Smara, an air of security and normality prevails, and the morale of the officers, who showed me the wall being built about 40 miles east of Smara, seemed high.

On the other hand, the Moroccan strategy involves an expensive deployment of men and resources, contributing to the country's economic difficulties.

Moreover, last week guerrillas were able to take me within five miles of the wall at Amgala – a village won by the Moroccans in fierce fighting at the turn of the year – and I saw Polisario scoring direct hits.

The Moroccan artillery had great difficulty in locating the mobile and camouflaged Polisario forces.



Italian exit: A hug for a paraplegic Lebanese, and a Shia farewell for General Agione, the Italian commander leaving Beirut.

Discreet charm of uncrowned king of west Beirut

By Robert Fisk, Beirut

Someone asked Mr Nabih Berri the other day if he was ambitious. For a moment, he leader of the Shia Muslim Amal movement was about to deny any such worldly aspirations but there was the slightest flicker of his eyes as his lawyer's training took over. "I don't want to tell you I want nothing," he said. "Like anyone else, I have ambition."

Then he noticed the tired militiamen watching him intently from the back of his dark office in Barbour Street. "At this time," he added hurriedly, "all I hope for is an end to this bloody war and an opportunity to take a rest." Mr Berri is a man who understands the meaning of discretion.

Given his new role of uncrowned King of west Beirut, he needs to have such qualities. His Amal movement is in uneasy alliance with Mr Walid Jumblatt's Druze Progressive Socialist Party and his militia deploys almost totally on Iran funds.

Jordan protests to Libya at burning of embassy

Amman (Reuters) – The Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Ahmed Obeidat, yesterday condemned the burning of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli, two days ago as a premeditated criminal act and said Jordan had lodged a strong protest with the Libyan Government.

He told the Senate that it was "time to radically evaluate our Libyan-Jordanian relations".

The Libyan chargé d'affaires, Mr Assilah Ashour al-Jawhary, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Amman on Sunday and presented with a "strong protest".

Mr Obeidat said Mr Jawhary had requested a meeting at the Ministry yesterday, probably to



Mr Berri: Hoping for an end to war.

miles north of the Israeli border, and thus becomes one with the tens of thousands of Shia poor who grew up in southern Lebanon, shamed by the Israelis, used by the Palestinians, ignored by the financial barons of the country's central Government.

He is from the south, brought up in the poverty of the hill village of Tibbin, only a few

months ago of him to be found in west Beirut. It is a highly important document note the less, a rare photograph of a much younger Mr Berri wearing a small Muslim beard, shaking hands with Moussa Sadr, the missing divine who turned into both an imam and a cult figure for the deprived of the Shia slums when he disappeared in Libya six years ago.

Even more significant is the caption to the photograph: "The founder and the trustee."

It is an ingenious device. If Moussa Sadr provided the theological inspiration for Amal, then Berri is now the secular guardian of the movement, the essential pragmatic – perhaps Levantine – ingredient that makes the Shia Muslims of Lebanon as nationalistic as they might have been pro-trian.

He is an awkward man to talk to, still uneasy in crowds, a chain smoker who does not drink but has been twice married and – for all his

condemnation of the US Marines in Lebanon – keeps a permanent US residence permit to visit his first wife and six children, who live in Detroit.

He knows that his own constituency lies among the Shia poor who were uprooted from southern Lebanon by Palestinian-Israeli fighting and who constitute a semi-circle of deprivation around south Beirut where they were shelled mercilessly by Lebanese Army guns two weeks ago.

He is still angry about the attack on the suburbs and hates President Gemayel for permitting it to take place. But he is, in his way, a constitutionalist, which is one reason why Mr Hussain Musawi broke away from Amal two years ago to found his own far more violent movement in Baabda. Mr Berri is also a man who may soon inherit much legitimate power in a new Lebanon which is why, with all due diplomatic courtesy, the American Ambassador paid a social call on him the other day, escorted by Amal militiamen all the way.

Greens insist on MP reshuffle

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The Greens have decided to insist on their controversial rule that all Green Members of the West German Parliament must hand over their seats to other party members halfway through the parliamentary term.

At a conference over the weekend, the Greens decided not to allow any exceptions to this principle. Last year they agreed that a deputy could keep his seat for the full four years if he received 70 per cent of the votes in his Land party organization. But now they say that this would only encourage competition among the Green Bundestag members for personal publicity.

The rotation principle, held to be essential if the Greens are

to keep their links to the basis of the party's supporters throughout the country and are not to become just another political party, has caused tension between those occupying the parliamentary seats and their deputies successors, who have been frustrated by this "shadow" function. The Greens called at the weekend for better cooperation between present and future deputies.

The party's main committee also said future cooperation between themselves and General Gert Bastian, who provoked a crisis earlier this month by withdrawing from the parliamentary faction, was not possible, though they could work

together in the framework of the peace movement.

The Greens also drew back from formally expelling the former tank general from the party, though the Bavarian branch, which he represents, has not ruled out this step. General Bastian will be asked to explain his actions in Munich tomorrow.

The gulf between him and the radical ecologists and anti-nuclear activists now looks unbridgeable, however, and General Bastian has hinted that he will apply to join the Social Democrats. He accused his former colleagues last month of falling under communist influence and of one-sided anti-Americanism.

West Bank official accused in murder case

From Moshe Brillant
Tel Aviv

An Israeli official in charge of security in the West Bank settlement of Elon Mosh was charged yesterday with collusion to obstruct a police investigation into the murder of an Arab girl.

The indictment filed in the district court alleged that Menachim Ilan, aged 32, had been coordinator of security and in charge of the armoury in the settlements on December 8 last year, when a settler allegedly shot and killed Aisha el-Bahai in a bakery in Nazareth.

Yonel Haroy, of Elon Moreh, was indicted last month for the murder. Another settler, Ephraim Segal, was charged with being an accomplice, and Pinhas Marhabi, of Tel Aviv, a security guard on buses, was charged with being an accessory.

Mr Haroy, according to yesterday's indictment, reported to Mr Ilan after the shooting that he and Mr Segal had been involved and that someone may have been hit.

Mr Ilan, after hearing on the radio that a girl had been killed in the incident, allegedly told Mr Segal to switch the barrel and the assembly unit of his M16 rifle. Mr Segal was arrested before the change could be made but an associate brought the weapon to the village armoury where Mr Ilan is said to have replaced the parts. Mr Haroy allegedly switched the barrel of his gun with Mr Marhabi.

Major Senakhan left the Buddhist monkhood a year ago to campaign against a military attempt to amend the constitution in its favour. In March, he demonstrated peacefully outside Parliament until an Army-sponsored bill was defeated. It was in the course of further non-violent campaigning, always against strengthened military rule, that he was accused of anti-royalist behaviour.

Granted bail on the first occasion, he was rearrested less than a week and charged with the same offence of less majesty. This time he was refused bail.

Major Senakhan has no right of appeal and is apparently being held in Ladiy jail

Prisoners of conscience



Thailand

Anant Senakhan

By Caroline Moorehead

A former police major and Buddhist monk, Anant Senakhan, is serving a three-year prison term for less majesty – the crime of defaming, insulting or threatening members of the Thai Royal Family. He was arrested after addressing rallies in terms considered by the authorities to be disrespectful of the palace although he insists he was criticizing others for exploiting the Royal Family for political ends.

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Anant Senakhan: monk turned campaigner.

Gulf warning against foreign intervention

Doha, Qatar (AP) – Military officials of Gulf countries, worried that the Iran-Iraq conflict could lead to intervention by the US or other nations to protect oil shipments, gave a warning yesterday against outside interference.

The Kuwait Defence Minister, Shaikh Salem al-Sabah, deplored the threats to the Strait of Hormuz, the main oil shipping channel, and said that a closure of the waterway would precipitate military intervention by the big powers.

"We reject this threat and shall resist any foreign intervention at all levels," he said in a statement to reporters shortly before a military conference of

the Gulf Cooperation Council opened.

Iran has threatened to block the Strait of Hormuz of Iraq attacked Iranian oil installations. The United States has committed itself to the defence of free navigation in the Strait and the rest of the Gulf waters.

The comments came as defence ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman held their third regular conference since they were grouped together as the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The session opened as the Gulf War was threatening the region's oil exports.

Queen's Bench Division

Court of Appeal

Law Report February 21 1984

Documents wrongly admitted in re-examination by prosecuting counsel

Regina v Harman and Others Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Skinner [Judgment delivered February 20]

Appeals against conviction by five persons concerned with others in a demonstration on Valentine's Day 1982 at the Life Science Research Centre, Stock, Essex, were upheld, although two documents were wrongly admitted when prosecution witnesses were re-examined during the trial.

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by Linda Harman, aged 18, of Laurie Road, Hanwell, London; Christopher Davis, aged 19, of Radcliffe Way, Northolt; Mark Julian Corsini, aged 19, of Shalimar Gardens, Acton, and Stephen Richard Davis, aged 32, of Telford Road, Southall, Middlesex, from conviction at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Watling and a jury).

Harman and Christopher Davis, who were convicted of conspiracy to steal, were acquitted of conspiracy to damage property and were sentenced to 21 days' detention, respectively, and their sentences were varied on appeal to 12 months' conditional discharge. Corsini, who was also convicted of conspiracy to steal and acquitted of conspiracy to damage property, was convicted of damaging property and sentenced to 200 hours' community service. Stephen Davis, who was convicted of the same offences as Corsini and acquited of conspiracy to damage property, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which on appeal was varied to three months.

Appeals were brought by 13 persons against conviction or sentence arising out of demonstrations on February 14, 1982 at the centre where research involved experimentation on live animals. The premises were besieged by about 100 people and the Crown's case against the appellants and others was conspiracy to cause

damage at the centre and to steal animals and documents from it.

Mr Stuart Stevens, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Corsini and Stephen Davis; Mr Derek Spencer QC and Mr Patrick O'Brien for the Crown.

The Lord CHIEF JUSTICE, delivering the judgment of the court, said that on two occasions at least the prosecution in re-examination put to their witnesses statements made previously by the witnesses. Objection was taken at the trial and on appeal on the basis that that was an irregularity and the prosecution had not the right to re-examine in that way.

In cross-examination one of the witnesses had stated at an initial trial that he had seen six people each clutching a dog when running from the building and that there were six dogs. Reference was made to a statement which he had made on a previous occasion.

A defence objection was overruled. Their Lordships thought that the objection was wrongly overruled.

No doubt, the witness having been cross-examined about his statement he could be taken through it in re-examination. But the fact that a statement had been used in cross-examination did not by itself let in the deposition of the witness.

It was an entirely different question.

It might be different if the witness had been alleged to have recently concocted his evidence in the witness box. Nothing of that nature had occurred in the present case.

No VAT set-off without taxable supply

Customs and Excise Commissioners v Apple and Pear Development Council Before Mr Justice Woolf [Judgment delivered February 17]

The occupation, function or activity of a person or body, could not constitute a business for VAT purposes unless it incurred in relation to such activities could not be deducted as input tax from the council's VAT.

In re-examination prosecuting counsel asked whether the constable had given evidence about the matter at the committal proceedings, and asked for the deposition to be put to the court.

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Subsection 3 dealt with the case where the person from whom a contribution was sought had ceased to be liable to the plaintiff unless the right upon which the claim against him was based had become extinguished by effluxion of time.

The settlement in the present case did not come within the proviso in subsection 3.

Mr Justice Sheen so held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 17, dismissing an appeal by the third party, against the decision of Master Topley on December 19, 1983, who refused to order that the

commissioners that those activities of the council which were funded solely by a compulsory statutory levy did not constitute a business for VAT purposes and that tax incurred in relation to such activities could not be deducted as input tax from the council's VAT.

Mr Simon D. Brown for the commissioners; Mr Andrew Park QC for the council.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the mere fact that services were supplied in performance of a statutory duty did not prevent the supply being made in the course of a business.

Accordingly input VAT incurred in relation to an activity which did not involve the making of such supplies could not be offset against VAT in respect of the supply.

Mr Justice Woolf held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division allowing an appeal by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section 13 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 against a decision of a vice-admiral tribunal which, in April 1983, had allowed an appeal by the Apple and Pear Development Council from a decision of the

THE ARTS

Galleries

A poor view of public taste

Four Rooms

Liberty

Agnes Martin

Mayor

Rhonda Whitehead

Paton

Charlotte Verity

Anne Berthoud

Robert Organ

Browse and Darby

John Hubbard

Fischer Fine Art

The idea of bridging the gap between art and design is one which has haunted us consistently for more than a century now. It seems to have something to do with the decline of aristocratic patronage and the establishment of the artist as an independent figure offering (or grandly refusing) his wares in the great market-place of generally bourgeois taste. It was all, only at that point in the history of art that the "gap" manifested itself and became a subject of concern. Previously, if the artist could not connect with his public – ie., could not find a patron for them – it simply showed that there was something wrong with him; afterwards, with the Romantic elevation of the artist, it came increasingly to be regarded as a sign that there was something wrong with his potential public. In fact, there seems to be something chimerical in this pursuit of that mythical common ground where advanced art can meet a large general public – especially if we look for it in interior decoration. After all, the public does seem

constantly to get its homes decorated and furnished entirely to its own satisfaction and comfort, and superior people who do not approve of the results can be given a complete and unanswerable argument in "Yes, but who is going to live in it, you or me?"

None the less, enthusiastic bridge-builders are never in short supply. You have only to look at the current Omega Workshops shows to see how an earlier twentieth-century generation went about it. And now, on the top floor of Liberty until March 10, you may witness Four Rooms, which represent the Arts Council's present attempt at an answer to the same problem. A pretty dusty answer it is too. Four artists, Howard Hodgkin, Marc Camille Chaimowicz, Richard Hamilton and Anthony Caro, have been given carte blanche to create and furnish interior spaces. The display will tour regional galleries for most of the year, but the fact that it is launched at a London store, and that there is a deliberate commercial tie-in with a number of the items of furnishing and decoration available in order to any interested home-makers, must mean that the show is meant – is something more practical than so many ego-trips for the artists concerned.

If there was indeed some great connection to be made, it has been very evidently missed. All that the show seems to generate is a vague feeling of faintness, and, if such of the general public as find their way there come out feeling patronized or fobbed off, it is surely right. Before we start blaming, as usual, the obscurantism and insensitivity of the bourgeoisie, its consistent failure to see what progressive art is all about, it is worth looking rather closer at precisely why people might feel that way. Maybe the artists were not adequately briefed. Maybe they were none of them really interested. Maybe it is they rather than the public at large who are out of touch. But, as well as looking thrown together without adequate thought, all of the rooms in fact reek of *déjà vu* – at that, not so much in the

homes and haunts of the avant garde but in flash furniture shops and glossy design magazines.

If Anthony Caro's in itself rather attractive wooden construction for children to play in and around were not isolated in the midst of an empty space, it would surely be ideally complemented with Marimekko fabrics and virtuously simple hard-wearing natural-wood toys and tables and chairs from the great Scandinavian vogue of the Fifties. Richard Hamilton's abandoned operating-theatre, meant, presumably, as some sort of challenge to our complicity – looks just silly (and an easy get-out from designing anything specially), and comes to us trailing clouds of already outmoded High Tech.

Howard Hodgkin's room is the only one which seems to have really faced up to the challenge, but even that is not meant in any way as a realistic solution; though some of the fabrics and papers Hodgkin has designed might look attractive in other circumstances in this cluttered and claustrophobically busy space, they suggest nothing more than the kitschy heyday of the Biba dream.

Even the Chaimowicz room, in certain respects the most current, is still referring back, with its gaudy pastel shades, its unusable lop-sided furniture and its chic inclusion of genuine Deco pieces, to the sort of thing that the Memphis group of designers are already feeling they have run into the ground.

If the show proves anything, it is that the "gap" between art and design is at present created because the designers, and the buying public are running way ahead, while the artists trail despondently in the rear. Which explains why the Milan exhibition of kinetic and serial art of the Fifties I was discussing recently seems so homely, and why one so often feels that the art on the walls would be better incorporated into life in some less snooty way.

I do not think it is denigratory, for instance, to say that Agnes Martin's

Dance

blossomed into possibly the most purely classic style and technique of any man in the company; you see the steps cleanly and strongly performed – the actual power of the leg's movement, for instance, visible in his partnering. His previous good and helpful partnering has grown stronger, although his physique is still slight and elegant. He acts with lively intelligence, responds caringly to his partner. I liked especially the way his eyes lit up each time he looked at Paisey.

The beautiful stylishness that showed before has

warmth, besides a way with the dance that puts a bright polish on Ashton's choreography. But her Lise, so far, is all sweetness and charm; it remains to capture the determination beneath the surface, and to heighten the sense of fun she already shows; to make the playing both tougher and more subtle. Her acting looks thoughtful enough to suggest that she can manage that with the right guidance. She deserves the opportunity. She deserves the opportunity, being obvi-

ously better suited to the role than most present incumbents.

Guy Niblett, new to the part of the silly Alain, demonstrated that experience in the broad acting style of MacMillan's ballets is not exactly the best preparation for Ashton's more sophisticated character dancing. However, he sometimes showed enough sharpness of movement to suggest that he could improve this role by dropping the exaggerated grimaces and concentrating on the meaning of each movement.

Michael Coleman's Widow Simone, full of funny (and not so funny) gags brilliantly put over, lacks the faintest whiff of femininity, so the more tenderness goes for nothing.

Many of the costumes and properties have been changed, entirely for the worse. Colas's black shoes and the beer-bother he carries instead of wine to the harvest need the most urgent attention. John Lanchbery conducted with his usual reliability.

John Percival

Concert
LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sunday night with Klaus Tennstedt was once more a choral evening last time it fell to tell

Carmina Burana, this time *The Creation*. Both, of course, are expressions of the naive, but there I think all resemblance ends. Orff flags his naivety to death, whereas it hardly needs to be pointed out that Haydn just provided the perfect environment in which it can flourish and charm. Certainly it does not need pointing out to Mr Tennstedt, whose effort throughout this performance was towards a bold simplicity softened by affection, towards making the work appear as it should, a *Magic Flute* among oratorios.

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John Griffiths

characteristically clear and delightful was her upper register, but the effect was no less right when she was singing Gabriel's bird catalogue, and bringing to each phrase its own gentle flight.

Similarly, Mr Rolfe Johnson had all the rapturous fresh bravura to be singing of man in his first morning, and Mr Luxon caught the measure of Haydn's picture-book candour in his unquestionably honest recitations, or in such nice points as a cavernous low D for the sinuous creeping worm.

The London Philharmonic Choir had been trained by Richard Cooke to the same peak of responsiveness and simplicity quite free from coyness. Mr Tennstedt could depend on ferociously unanimous dynamic changes, notably for the gust of sound that comes at the creation of light, and the orchestra too provided him with straightforward images in their weather forecasts and animal noises. No doubt the sounds would have been different two centuries ago, but this unfussy retreat from sophistication gave a direct route to Haydn's great paean to the world before knowledge.

Dennis Hackett

All had been fine with Gu Limping, 26, and Cai Xuzhi, 31, until they had a girl. She said he wanted a boy and would try and kill the girl. Despite her Caesarean, he had pushed her home on his bicycle and had ignored their daughter. He said not much at first and I was inclined to nod when his mother-in-law said "What a black heart he has".

But the committee, four people from their neighbourhood and a qualified judge, had been through all this before. They visited his family and her family, did not put up with any nonsense and, after the neighbours had had a real eyeful, the couple shook hands – yes, shook hands. Ash Films, who made this programme, returned a year later and the handshake had lasted.

The programme had a portion of proverbs, such as "A person has a face and a tree has a bark" and "We can't eat a steamed bun in one bite", which, if you did not have a Chinese mother-in-law, might be elusive. But the writer-director Peter Montagnon made an absorbing job of it.

Paul Griffiths

Entertainments

La Fille mal gardée
Covent Garden

Bruce Sansom first danced Colas while still a student with a year to go before graduation. On Saturday afternoon, after only 18 months in the Royal Ballet, he returned to the role as a fully-fledged dancer, partnering Karen Paisey in her first performance as Lise.

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Entertainments



A CAT'S EYE VIEW OF EVOLUTION



140 million years ago oil began to form in the rock beneath the North Sea.

Nothing much happened for a while.

Then 19 years ago we and our partners drilled our first well, and a year and several wells later discovered natural gas.

Discovery of natural gas was followed by discovery of oil.

And suddenly there we were on the threshold of a store of high quality energy that had been locked away for 140 million years.

But as one exploration success led to another, development and production has meant more and more investment.

So far Esso have made a massive North Sea investment commitment of £4,500 million.

We are spending at the rate of £500 million a year with British companies, thereby helping them prosper and grow through new technologies which have worldwide export potential.

We are investing £410 million as Esso's share in a dual site petrochemical complex in Scotland, currently one of the biggest construction projects in Europe, to produce the more valuable up-graded oil and gas related products industry needs.

We provide 20% of all the petroleum products Britain uses to keep the economy moving.

And what may have started in the age of the slow lumbering dinosaur all those millions of years ago has been turned into a mammoth boost for Britain by a lively, dynamic, forward-looking tiger.

ESSO

SPECTRUM

Horses and helicopters, poverty and 'progress' – Prince Philip has views on them all, and, unlike the rest of the Royal Family, he is always prepared to air them.

Treading with care among the corns

By HRH the Duke of Edinburgh

There are several snags and pitfalls in trying to communicate with the public. The trouble is that so many subjects are mired with prejudice or festooned with the barbed-wire entanglement of political and economic factional dogma. If you don't tread on a tender CBI corn you are likely to kick a union bunion, and there is always the risk of setting off a party-political booby-trap.

I find that you have to be particularly careful when the country is going through one of those periods of economic crisis (although they are hardly periods any more – the only let-up seems to be when the major political organizations are undergoing such internal ructions that they are temporarily diverted from the national issues). At such times the air becomes bluer with the cross-fire of accusation and denial, blame and excuse, claim and counter-claim, salvos of statistics, barrages of analyses and economists sniping at each other from entrenched positions. Causes are confused with symptoms, solutions are advanced for unidentified problems, and theories are treated like relics of the True Cross in the Middle Ages. On top of all this, there seems to be a positive relish in the prediction of doom and disaster.

Harping on disaster may be realistic but it cannot be good for national morale. From a listener's, or reader's, point of view there is nothing more deadly than having to sit through endless regurgitations of the currently fashionable comments on what are deemed to be the issues of the day.

I find one of the great hazards of communicating with the public is the existence of certain taboo subjects. We pride ourselves on having freedom of speech and it is true theoretically, but I consider it very unwise to take this too literally. We pride ourselves on having got rid of what are called Victorian taboos but all that means in practice is that some people can indulge their taste for adolescent pornography in public without being criticized. In fact the taboo is now on the other foot – as it were – it is now the critic of public pornography that has to watch what he or, more to the point, what she says.

The peculiar feature of these taboos is that some are only taboo to one group of people while they can be safely knocked by another. I would like to give some examples but I fear all the best ones are taboo subjects for me. Comics and satirical programmes can knock everything, or almost everything. I suspect that even their licence is limited by some taboos. Commercial radio and television are probably more conscious about offending the audience than the BBC, safe, or fairly safe, behind its licence money. It is also a reasonable bet that indiscreet or scurrilous public comments about the proprietor or his friends are taboo in most media organizations.

The common denominator of all taboos seems to be the general acceptance that some institution or doctrine somehow embodies ultimate truth and should consequently not be questioned. Picasso and the Gleneagles Agreement, the Tate Gallery and the GLC, council housing and the Health Service; anyone unwise enough to voice serious criticism of institutions such as these runs a grave risk of being branded a dangerous lunatic. H. C. Anderson wrote the definitive treatise on sacred cows in a little story about *The Emperor's Clothes*. As his points out, anyone who wants to make a favourable impression has to reinforce



"Anyone concerned about his dignity should keep away from horses"

only beginner's luck. The following year every sort of thing happened. It started when I was doing a bit of water-crossing practice. The water was not quite wide enough and the mud was a bit too soft. As the front wheels sank into the mud the wheelers tried to jump the water and I was catapulted on the end of the reins clear across the water to the bank on the other side.

Having a family which seems to be equally willing to be humiliated by the horse, I have to live with the expectation that they too will suffer injury and indignity. The only advantage of the personal experience of this sort of thing is that I am not surprised when it happens to them and that I am full of sympathy and useful advice for treatment and recovery.



Falling off, falling down and getting off horses

It is possible, but supremely unlikely, that anyone with even the slightest association with horses has survived the experience without suffering at least a minor accident.

Some optimists tend to assume that, once you have learned the lesson that horses bite at one end and kick at the other, there is nothing further to worry about. No such luck, I am afraid.

The horse is a great leveller and anyone who is concerned about his dignity would be well advised to keep away from horses. Apart from many other embarrassments there is, for instance, no more ridiculous sight than a horse performing its natural functions with someone in full dress uniform mounted on its back. A horse which stops dead just before a jump and thus propels its rider into a graceful arc provides a splendid excuse for general merriment. It has happened to me, but the horse rubbed the joke in by sailing over the jump and me as I lay partly in a ditch on the other side.

There is a great and, I feel, unappreciated difference between falling off, falling down and getting off. Sometimes it takes a moment or two to recognize what has happened. During one game I had the distinct impression that the horse's head was getting further and further away. The mystery was solved when I hit the ground and found that the girth had broken.

Some injuries – but not many – do not involve the horse at all. The nearest I ever came to doing the splits was when I caught my knee against the knee of a player going the other way. As a consequence I have a beautiful example of what popular medicine describes as "Rider's Bones".

I realized it was asking for all kinds of new trouble when I gave up polo and tried my hand at driving. All went well in the first season but that was

Nuclear weapons: can caution prevail over catastrophe?

The most important challenge of modern technology to mankind is the development of the generation of power from nuclear reactors and of nuclear weapons. Both these products of technology pose baffling dilemmas. Evidence suggests that conventional power stations, together with some of the industries they supply, plus vehicle emissions, are mainly responsible for the acid rain which is destroying forests and killing life in rivers and lakes throughout the northern latitudes. Nuclear power stations may pose other problems, but they do not produce acid rain. Then again, all the evidence points to the successful deterrent effect of nuclear weapons. Although they do not stop small wars or the invasion by stronger powers of their weaker neighbours, they have prevented escalation, and certainly appear to have discouraged armed

hear an approaching helicopter it is close enough to frighten the living daylights out of you.

But these are not the only reasons for the ban. In my view, helicopters are quite obviously socially unjust, and as social justice is the aim and purpose of every enlightened political party, this is a very important factor. After all, in proportion to the total population, only a very few people either own a helicopter or make use of one, therefore no one should take advantage of a helicopter until everybody can have one. It stands to reason.

One of the most serious considerations is the really appalling effect the use of helicopters has on executives. They save so much time and effort that there is a significant danger that they might be able to accomplish more work and they might even be able to make a bigger profit than their competitors. This is an extremely worrying situation as it implies that these excess profits are made by shamelessly exploiting the consumer.

If I can persuade you to join me in this campaign the disappearance of the helicopter is assured and then we shall all be able to hold our heads high – as we march steadily back towards the caves our ancestors so foolishly vacated such a long time ago.



How do we tell our grandchildren what went wrong?

For the first time in history man has got complete control over his habitat. We can, if we so wish, or if we just let things slide, grossly overpopulate the earth. We can, if we so wish, pollute the land, the water and the air. We can, if we so wish, exterminate any or all animals which might get in the way of our farms or cities. We can, if we so wish, convert all the jungles and the deserts and the swamps and the mountains into some form of usefully productive land. I daresay we could grow strawberries on the top of Mount Everest if we really tried. We can, if we so wish, cover the whole landscape with concrete to give all the motor-cars a chance to drive about at the same time. If we can do all these things, surely we can decide what sort of habitat we would like to live in first and then make plans to achieve it.

I do not aspire to speak for anyone else but I know what sort of habitat I would like to see. First, I would like to see a stabilized world population so that we need make no further demands on land resources. I would like to see farming techniques in all countries developed in sympathy with the needs of wild populations, but to the point where no one need go hungry.

There will always be poverty and oppression, hunger and lack of opportunity in some corner of the world. There always has been and there always will be. These are recurring problems requiring continuing solutions.

Conservation is dramatically different. It is really a case of now or never. Wildlife is being threatened and eroded as never before in history. If we do not get the answer right now, there will not be a second chance, and this, our generation, will go down in history as the people who failed by neglect and indifference to take decisive control of our environment for the benefit of our successors in the future.

Of course we may all by dead by the time the full horror of our neglect becomes apparent, but I for one do not relish the idea of my grandchildren asking me what went wrong.

Extracts from *Men, Machines and Sacred Cows* by HRH Prince Philip, published on February 27 by Hamish Hamilton, price £8.95.

Tomorrow
Polo and progress

moreover...
Miles Kington

Charity work

People who do very unusual jobs indeed:
No 17: A Charity Bank Robber. He works in the City, under a different name, as a stockbroker. About once a month he organizes and pulls off a bank raid. Afterwards, he gives all the money to charity.

"I started about four years ago", he told me over a pint at the Marquis of X, a well-known pub in ECX. "I was doing a stint for a local charity, holding a collecting tin in the High Street a Lifeboat Week, probably, as I seem to remember wearing a yellow cape. Anyway, I'd been there all morning when suddenly there was an armed raid at a nearby post office, so quick that I never saw a thing apart from a traffic warden being coshed over the head, but that's quite normal in the stockbroker belt."

"Anyway, I read afterwards that the thieves had got away with £50,000. And I couldn't help reflecting that my collecting tin had amassed a total of £16.70, including several Belgian francs and a luncheon voucher. The more I thought about the unfairness of this, and the more I thought what a lot of good £50,000 could do, the more I secretly found myself wondering about the possibility of switching from collecting tins to shotguns."

X's first raid was on the local office of the X Building Society. He was quite nervous, but only because he often played golf with the building society manager and didn't want to be recognized. Otherwise he was totally calm.

"I think that if you know your crime is in a good cause, you do stay calm. You don't feel like a criminal. You collect the money and hand it over as soon as possible to a good cause, and then forget about it. That first time, I made the mistake of trying to keep things clean by signing a receipt for the money, because even building societies have to keep their books straight, but luckily I signed it X, and filled in a little box saying 'Does not want publicity', so they never connected it to me."

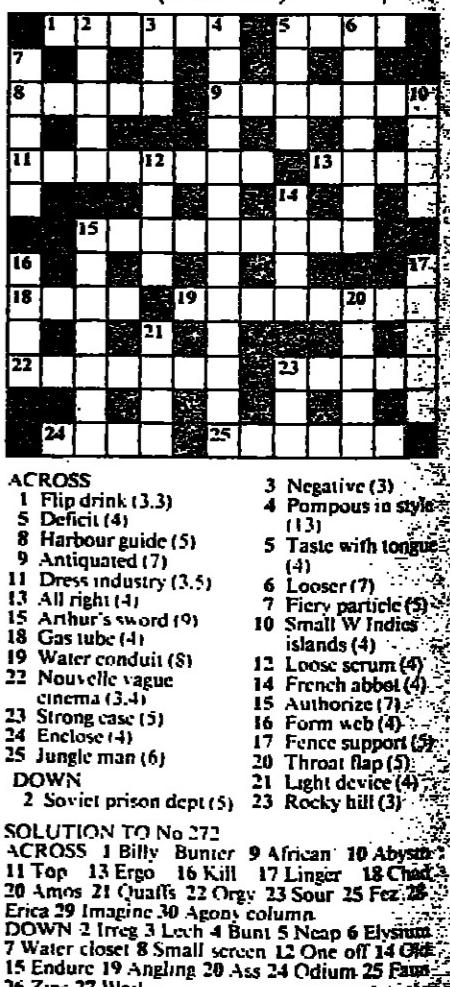
"The most dangerous bit, actually, is getting the money to the charity. Annually I donate about two million pounds more than I actually earn, so if it is linked with me there might be some awkward questions asked. For that reason I prefer to give the money anonymously. Whenever you read of some large sum given to buy a painting for Britain, or as a donation to an educational institution, and the donor prefers to remain unknown, that's usually me."

X has never kept a penny of his proceeds except to cover the costs of stationery and parking fines. He has no qualms.

"The money I take from the banks would only be lent to Brazil or Poland and never seen again. I like to think I am reinvesting the money wisely. Incidentally, where do they keep the cash at *The Times*?"

I said I didn't think they had any at *The Times*, made an excuse and left.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 273)



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AIR CANADA
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LEATHER FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Leather is the stuff that Hollywood's dreams are made on. Skin has been transformed since Marlon Brando first put New Brutalism on a bike. Raunchy black leather now hangs on the rails of high street stores and suede comes in all sorts of surfaces. Yet the Bad Boy image of biking clothes lives on - and gives an extra appeal.

Next month, our most wholesome High Street store puts on sale a short, tight back leather skirt - the kind of thing that used to be advertised mail order for dubious purposes. Selling skin is high fashion say Marks and Spencer, who have had some of their most surprising success with men's pigskin blousons, suede trousers and now the black leather.

Leather straight skirts have been the one overriding fashion story of the winter, just as leather trousers and blousons have been. All these items are now being absorbed into wardrobes as fashion classics along with trench coats and navy blue blazers. The difference lies in the image.

Marlon Brando in *The Wild Ones*, Marianne Faithfull gripping the saddle in *tiril on a Motor Bike*. Ann Margret in *The Swinger* and the imitable blue-jeans-and-black-leather Elvis in *The Road* about all stamped leather with the mark of rebellion. These were all films of the 1950s and 60s and from that time we can date leather as a subversive fashion force - even if it became generally recognized only with the Punks 20 years on.

Fashion designers were swift to see the potential of leather when the back-street style broke cover. Claude Montana first encapsulated the spirit of aggro gear, complete with bikers' chains and studs and an uneasy sense of menace. He has gone on to make skin his specialty. The Italian designers also made the most of the macho qualities of leather, building up a muscular silhouette with broad padded shoulders and quitting.

But leather has two different faces - its tough, dark, brutal exterior and its softer underside, reflected in fashion by the palettes of chamois and nubuck, glove soft kid and tender lambskin. The gentle image of skin is worked on by Jean Muir, with her jackets tucked and pleated like cloth; by the leather specialists who really understand the different qualities and finishes; and by an increasing number of designers who have come up this spring with dresses and shirts in sandy safari colours that are a world away from black biking leather.

I am often asked what the difference is between the luxurious leathers and the chain-store versions. I tend to answer not with the technicalities of tanning, but by



GUY GIRL on a motorbike



talking about touch. You can tell fine leather by the weight, the feel, the suppleness and by the way the colour glows in the skin. All this does not make much difference if you want a leather straight skirt for effect. If you are thinking of an investment in your future wardrobe, you will get what you pay for.

Charles Jourdan are cobblers turned dressmakers with their range of leather clothes that complement their shoes. They started to produce fashion in skin four years ago, working almost entirely in the quality angora plonge and using this season the pale beiges grey, red and rust found in their current shoe collection. They also have calf suede, lamb suede and pigskin, all with a sensuous deep pile surface.

Loewe, the Spanish leather house, make their clothes like they make their luggage - with elegance and style. Colour is a speciality, with peach, pistachio green and tea rose plus the fashion colours for spring, along with indigo blue suede, especially effective with white leather.

Hobbs is a shoe store which has expanded into leather with a range of high fashion leather designed to work with the rest of the separates range. Leather and suede worked with other materials like canvas, hessian and heavyweight linen is a strong trend for spring. So is the one piece dress, especially the safari dress, good in sage green or sandy beige from Maxfield Parrish.

The leather jacket seems to have taken over from the spring suit as the garment to take us from winter warmth to lightweight cottons. The lure of leather at this time of year is precisely that it is practical for now.

But is leather ever really practical? All the specialist companies are at



pains to advise customers on maintenance. My general advice is the old adage that if you have to ask you cannot afford it. Looking after suede is expensive, in spite of the various stain resistant sprays. Pale, cream chamois shirts are not designed for women who cook chips, write with felt pens or work up to their elbows in axle grease.

Part of the appeal of leather is its luxury quality. The rest is to do with the sensual feel of skin on skin. That applies as much to biking leather as it does to the most delicate suedes, for the movie stars were the first to make the connection between leather and sex appeal. After all, does anyone believe that Marianne Faithfull on her bike wore anything underneath?



Top: her glove soft peach leather three quarter jacket £340 and slim skirt £266, peach and white linen shirt, All from Loewe, 25 Old Bond Street, W1, 47-49 Hampton Road, Notting Hill SW3. His sweater £110, leather belt by Charles Montana £895. Black on sand tailored shirt by Fowler and Timney £79, stone colour trousers by Katharine Hamnett £46. All from Browns, 27 South Molton Street, W1.

Far left: nubuck and cotton twill jacket by Hollies in safari sand/beige, £88. Nubuck trousers in chamois colour only £114 from a selection, both at Dickens and Jones, Regent Street W1. Avanti, Shipley, Yorks, Chic, Plymouth, In Leather, Inverness. Motorcycle from HOGS (H) LTD. Hair by PETER FORESTER at DANIEL GALVIN. Photographs by MIKE OWEN

Above: her Marks and Spencer leather straight skirt, fully lined, black only, £69.50 from mid-March at big city Marks and Spencer stores including Marble Arch, Edinburgh, Manchester. Pillar box red blouse jacket with detachable sleeves by Carapace, £335 to order from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Discarding by Corocraft, Scarlet pin-striped coat £249.95 from Katrina, South Molton Street W1 and King's Road, SW3.

His black leather sleeveless biking jacket £80, thunder grey stone washed jeans £23 both from Johnson's 406 King's Road, SW10 and Kensington Market WB, Metro, Glasgow, Xtremes, Liverpool, Street Clothes, Leeds, White Save the Whale T-shirt (£1 to the fund), by Katharine Hamnett £25 from Browns, South Molton Street, W1.

Left: sharply back-buttoned sheath dress by Charles Jourdan, beige only, £395 from 29-35 Brompton Road SW3. Heavy metal buckle leather belt by Otto Glanz £23 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1.

Above left: sage green sleeveless safari dress by Maxfield Parrish. Also beige, brown, blue and citrus brights, £250 to order from Taylor and Hadow 37 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Deep-sleeved blouse £16.95 from Benneton and Tomato branches. Craft leather earrings by Slim Barratt £8.50 from Contraband, Gees Court, W1.

Angela Gore



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THE STYLE IS VINTAGE BUT NOT THE PRICE

An Italian invasion of London started last week with the arrival of Gianni Versace.

Lunched with him at the Ritz filled with spring sunshine and sober-suited businessmen. Among them Gianni's subtly checked green tweed jacket sown out in colour and style. Gianni, who has just shown his latest menswear collection in Milan, says that he is currently more interested in men's clothes than women's. The male approach, with much less change and fewer seasonal gimmicks, appeals to him. He threatens to shock his audience one day with a capsule collection of just 12 women's garments.

"But I don't believe in this phrase that 'less is more' in fashion," says Gianni, who was in London to marshall the troops who sell his fragrance. "I have never worked so hard at fabrics, colours and design. For me, more is more."

Last night, the directors of Régine held a grand party for Gianfranco Ferré, whose women's shop they open in London tomorrow at 23 Brook Street.

Even more grandly, the burly Gianfranco flies off by private plane

Also Old Coronation Ruby and finest Old Tawnies.

NOVA LB PORT

this morning to complete his collection, which is based on the principles of cut and line which Ferré - trained as an architect - has made his hallmark.

His office in Milan - all harsh concrete, a curve of black steel and a few minimalist objets d'art - is in contrast to his fluid and elegant clothes that are very feminine. "I believe that women want simple clothes, but that simplicity comes from understanding the shape of the body," says Gianfranco Ferré. "Designing for women is quite different from designing a building."

On Wednesday the new Basile boutique opens at 21 New Bond Street, yet another Milan designer name to come to Britain. It completes a trio of Italian stores for owner/backer Peter Bertelson whose Erreuno boutique (16 Sloane Street) also opened last week. New at his Valentine store (160 New Bond Street) will be the couture collection. A capsule range of 10 outfits will go on display from today along with the ready-to-wear. A fitter from Rome

will fly in, tape-measure at the ready, to match customer to finished garment.

Men are getting bigger - or perhaps it was just the generous shapes of everything from suits (with wider trousers) and sweaters with wide shoulders and body lines - that gave Imberi its big, bold feeling.

The International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition held at Olympia last week had a mass of stands from home and abroad with the accent very much on international sportswear. Tailoring seems to be making a surprising comeback in some of the designer ranges, with the sports jacket actually competing with the favourite blouson jacket for the autumn. Summer business wear for 1985 showed this trend, with the accent very much on international sportswear. Tailoring seems to be making a surprising comeback in some of the designer ranges, with the sports jacket actually competing with the favourite blouson jacket for the autumn. Summer business wear for 1985 showed this trend, with the accent very much on

sweaters sprouting out all over. The sweatshirt is still a favourite shape for casual clothes, but student designers had their minds on protection. Their garments had to include a protective outerwear, and long-line waterproof jackets in proofed cotton or man-made materials was the favourite line.

Dressing in layers is still the way to keep warm for winter '84, with the loose gilet an attractive and practical garment - especially for the angler who wants pockets large enough for the most boastful catch.

Continent's new rule as an autumn/winter fabric echoes a trend that has been seen on the streets.

The smartest sweaters are geometric, with abstract blocks and squares of colour bi-secting the body. The shirt comes out on top, designed to be worn with a sweatshirt or under vest, and looking good in self checked, flecked and striped fabrics strongly influenced by the Japanese.

Jeans have not yet faded away - except for the intentionally faded and stone washed finishes that have now become denim classics. Newest jeans are cropped or baggy at the hipline, tapered to the ankle to give the requisite big line.

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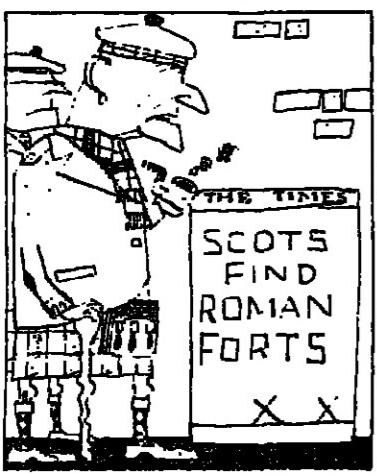
Achtung, Deutschland

Mel Brooks, the gnomish genius of the silver screen who has been displaying his talents all over the British media for the past week or two, may find he is exposing himself on more risky ground next week. He is to make a surprise attack on West Germany to promote his new film, *To Be Or Not To Be*, a remake of the Ernst Lubitsch comedy classic, which has the Jewish Brooks impersonating Hitler, among a number of other Nazi spoofs. The irrepressible Brooks has already hit trouble with the sensitive Germans: the cover for the film's sound-track album, which bears the inscription "We have ways of making you dance", ran into legal difficulties and the albums are having to be imported. On Monday, though, Brooks and his manager, Jo Lustig, plan to wear Nazi helmets and possibly carry fake guns when they appear before 200 journalists in Hamburg. One can only hope that, with their much vaunted efficiency and capacity for hard work, his German hosts can develop a sense of humour - quickly.

Sam, Sam . . .

When Samuel Beckett arrived at the Riverside Studios in London yesterday to begin a fortnight of rehearsals with the San Quentin Drama Group, he was greeted by an old boy of the school where he once taught briefly, Campbell College in Belfast. Beckett, who is taking *Godot, Krapp's Last Tape* and *Endgame* to Australia, was dismissive about his days as a teacher, which lasted just one term. The crunch came, he said, when the headmaster entered a classroom to find Beckett sitting on a windowsill and the entire class asleep. Not surprising, perhaps, from the man who, when told he was teaching the cream of Ulster, replied: "Yes. Rich and thick."

BARRY FANTONI



'Legend has it they were cancelled after late completion'

Caveat emptor

What happens if you pay for something in advance and the company goes out of business before it can deliver? The National Federation of Consumer Groups, based in Newcastle upon Tyne, says thousands of customers pounds that disappear in insolvencies each year could be saved by "imposing a trust" on advance payments. The federation supplies kits of prepayment stickers and receipts in proper legal form to give protection - and it is finding its clients are alive to the dangers. Six of the kit orders already received contained the £1 payment with a demand that it be held in trust until the goods are delivered.

It isn't only charity that begins at home. Inquiring at Tory Central Office about a new MP, I was told: "Why don't you look in *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*? That's what we use all the time."

Dismounting

The West Country foxhunting world is to suffer another blow, just two weeks after the death of that legendary huntman, the Duke of Beaufort. Major John Berkeley has announced that, because of a painful leg injury, he is to give up the joint mastership of the hunt that bears his name. The major, who lives at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, has carried the master's whip for 24 years. Now, for only the second time in eight centuries, there will be no Berkeley at the head of the pack.

Pompey-pom

The Elgar industry is in full swing for the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's death on Thursday and times are, of course, particularly good for biographers of the great man. After the Westminster Abbey memorial service, Michael De La-Noy will present the Queen Mother with a copy of his book, which recounts how in 1931 the then Duchess of York attended the recording at Kingsway Hall of Elgar's *Nursery Suite*, inspired by the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret but dedicated to their mother. Another Elgar author, Jerold Northrop Moore, will be presented to the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at the London Philharmonic's commemorative concert. As far as Elgar himself is concerned, perhaps the ultimate tribute will come on Saturday at all places, Paddington station. Simon Rattle, principal conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, will name Intercity locomotive 50007 "Sir Edward Elgar".

PHS

Christopher Walker meets the man whose war fuelled Lebanon's anguish

Sharon: no regrets, no remorse

Jerusalem

As Druze and Muslim militiamen stormed victoriously down the Lebanese coast last week, the chief architect of the unresolved Lebanon war and candidate for the Israeli premiership was tending a flock of new-born lambs on his 1,000-acre farm on the fringe of the Negev desert.

Far from showing any regrets about the June 1982 invasion, General Ariel Sharon, then Defence Minister and now Minister without Portfolio - the post to which he was demoted after the critical Kahan report into the Beirut massacres - was in combative mood, criticizing the "double standards" by which the West judges Israel and lambasting a string of American advisers, "Arabs" whom he accused by name, of misleading President Reagan and causing the collapse of US policy in Lebanon.

"What sorrow do you think we have to feel because we decided to eliminate that kingdom of terror which caused so much bloodshed around the world, including in Great Britain", he said when asked if he had any regrets. "In Britain, you call the people who fought in Beirut guerrillas, while the terrorist who acts in Britain, you call a terrorist. That is a first-class example of double standards."

With a rare combination of lucidity, pride and belligerence, Sharon analysed how the world's attitude had gradually changed in reaction to Israeli exploits - the capture of Eichmann, crossing the Suez Canal, the Entebbe raid, the attack on the Iraq nuclear reactor and finally the expulsion of the PLO from Beirut.

All of you were looking at us with astonishment, sometimes with admiration, asking how such a small country dared to do such things. Then it turned to jealousy, then to anger and finally to hatred. Why did that change happen? Because we did what you had to do and could do, but which you did not dare to do."

Always attack, the guiding strategy

As he spoke, it was hard not to be reminded by the man Menachem Begin often referred to as "Mon General" de Gaulle. Although Sharon himself pooh-poohs the comparison (first suggested by one of his aides), he spoke forcefully of his forthcoming campaign to try to seize the leadership of the right-wing Herut party (and thus of the governing Likud coalition) from Yitzhak Shamir, the present prime minister. Israeli leftists are already saying that hyperinflation and Israel's myriad other problems provide fertile ground for a "strong man" to come to power.



In involuntary retirement, the man who would be chief

When Sharon announced his bid for the premiership earlier this month, he was wildly cheered by students at Tel Aviv's Bar Ilan University. Despite the condemnation by the Kahan commission and widespread criticism of "Arik's War" in Lebanon, there is no denying his popularity at the grassroots of his party.

A man who in both military and political strategy exemplifies the maxim of attack being the best form of defence, Sharon has perfected his rebuttal of his dismissal from the Defence Ministry. He declares that the report was "slanderously misrepresented by the western world for its own purposes, and its findings deliberately used by the 'Arabs' in the United States government to weaken Israel."

Rehearsing a theme likely to resound from the hustings at the next election, Sharon said: "One of France's leading philosophers told me recently that the day of Sabra and Chatila was for the world not a day of grief, but a day of joy: not a black day, but a pink day because the world needed a Jewish murderer - even if one did not exist."

"I would not like to use the expression 'the Christian world', but what happened no doubt helped to get rid of certain self-guilt and made it easier for people to have less moral obligation towards the Jews."

Such sentiments may win sympathy from voters who put the Likud into power in 1977. "I think that heavy damage has been caused to the Jewish people and to Israel as

We should have finished them off'

Sharon's reputation as the politician most ready to stand up to Washington could make him attempted comeback more realistic should this, or any future US administration, try to break the Middle East stalemate by putting pressure on Israel to soften its policy in the occupied West Bank.

The other Americans whom Sharon attacked included Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and the former Middle East envoy, Philip Habib. He accused them of refusing to press for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon and of deliberately fostering the conditions which led to the recent leftist militia victories. As a result, the US had lost

John Carlin on the choice facing the voters of El Salvador

Negotiate or exterminate?

raiser to all its election rallies: "Tremble, tremble, communists. El Salvador will be the tomb . . . where the Reds will meet their doom."

D'Aubuisson himself always arrives at these rallies in a convoy of station wagons, windows painted black, out of which spill bulky, beady-eyed bodyguards, pistols in their belts, machineguns at the ready.

The military hardware remains highly visible throughout d'Aubuisson's typically rapid-fire speech-making, undercutting somewhat his insistently stated preference for ballot boxes over bullets.

D'Aubuisson tries to bring to life his tacitly threatened audiences by heaping comic abuse on "El Loco Duarte" and his "Cretin Democrats". In the countryside, he forever impresses on the peasantry his party's commitment to that United States-imposed thorn in the side of El Salvador's patrician right - agrarian reform.

D'Aubuisson claiming credit for agrarian reform is like Hitler claiming credit for the creation of Israel", says Bernard Packer, an American labour adviser in San Salvador.

"Arenazis" is one of the insults with which the Christian Democrats

generally agreed, the revolutionaries won so quickly in 1979 because the people had one clearly visible target, Somosa, on whom to focus their long-standing resentments.

"The people of El Salvador are impoverished and resentful too", the exiled politician said. "The spark for the general insurrection the guerrillas dream about could come when repressive government takes the flesh-and-blood shape of one man. D'Aubuisson could fit the bill perfectly."

If d'Aubuisson as president would stoke revolution, Duarte, a populist in the Perón mould, would defuse it. But many sectors in the armed forces, the key political determinant in El Salvador for the past 50 years, distrust Duarte.

They distrust him first because of the resentment they suspect he feels against them after Colonel Arturo Molina deprived him of his presidency in 1972 by brazen vote-rigging and, second, for the same reason as d'Aubuisson does - for his conciliatory tendencies.

At an election meeting in a Pacific coast town recently, d'Aubuisson issued a warning to his ex-colleagues in the armed forces that a Duarte victory would provoke the same backlash against them as President Alfonsín's election did against the military in Argentina. It is a sobering thought for officers in a country which Amnesty International, among others, has consistently numbered among the world's leading human rights violators.

Even if the necessary level of military aid were somehow sustained, US officials are concerned that a possible surge in human rights abuses under d'Aubuisson could further polarize the country's four and a half million people.

A moderate Salvadoran politician, now exiled in Mexico, said recently in an interview that if he were a guerrilla he would vote for d'Aubuisson. He was drawing an analogy with Nicaragua, where, it is

not surprisingly, Salvadoran moderates and US officials alike fear that a Duarte victory could provoke a military coup - a possibility which recently a Christian Democrat speaker on the same platform as Duarte conceded, after a painful silence, to be "highly plausible".

If the guerrillas, predictably, revile d'Aubuisson, they despise Duarte. They see him as a man who sold out on an original commitment to reform through his craving for personal power.

The guerrillas have had cause to take to the mountains", he says. "The history of El Salvador is a history of injustices, of division between those who have had all and those who have nothing." This economic violence, as he puts it, coupled with "fifty years of institutionalised repressive violence", are the root of the revolutionary movement.

Duarte should know. Many of today's rebel leaders are disillusioned former Christian Democrats.

Major d'Aubuisson evidently perceives little difference between the likes of exiled rebel spokesman Rubén Zamora and Duarte. To him they are all communists.

D'Aubuisson told a recent rally of his extreme right Nationalist Republican Alliance Party (Arena) that many people are communists without actually knowing it. Among the hallmarks of communism, he went on, is a propensity to talk of dialogue with "the terrorists". By a simple logical step, d'Aubuisson concluded that, "Duarte will bring communism to El Salvador".

The theme is picked up in a favourite Arena song, the curtain-

José Napoleon Duarte, 58, a civil engineer, in 1961 founded the Christian Democrat Party to establish a "third way" between capitalism and Marxism. From 1964 to 1972 was mayor of San Salvador, winning popularity for his zeal in modernizing the city and developing community projects for the poor. Denied the presidency in 1972 because of electoral fraud, he fled to Venezuela, where he lived for seven years. From December 1980 to March 1982 was president at the head of an ultimately ineffectual military-civilian junta. Critics say he is titanically egotistic, convinced that only he can save El Salvador.

Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, 40, graduated near the bottom of his military academy class in 1963. Trained in counter-insurgency in Uruguay, Taiwan and the US, military school in Panama. In the 1970s was second in command of a secret intelligence network inside the National Guard branch of the security police. In 1981 a former US ambassador accused him of being a "pathological killer", implicating him in the murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero in March 1980. Arrested in May 1980 for alleged complicity in plotting a coup but soon released. Retired from army the same year and founded Arena.

everything, he argued, while Israel had at least maintained its hold over the security belt in southern Lebanon.

Apparently convinced that most of Israel's setbacks were the result of American influence rather than mistaken policy, Sharon painted a dramatic picture of his struggle with the American "Arabs".

"Here, in this very place you are sitting now, Ambassador Habib was sitting for six hours (on September 25, 1982, a week after Sabra and Chatila) and on his left was Ambassador Lewis. On that day, I failed to convince them to let Israel finish arresting, catching and - if they were acting - killing terrorists who were still in West Beirut in breach of the agreement".

Sharon's theme of plucky Israel being constantly denied victory by big brother America started in the opening week of the war, when he claimed that Washington had made a "major mistake" by forcing the Israelis into a ceasefire. "If we had been allowed a few hours more against the Syrians, all the present chaos in Lebanon would have been prevented because the Syrians would have been forced to retreat from the country", he said.

At the age of 55, Sharon, still looking boyish despite an expanding paunch and a thatch of grey hair, is obviously woefully under-employed.

Enthusiastic remarks about his return to the land (he is a farmer's son) failed to disguise his desire to get back to the centre of the political stage which he was forced to leave so unceremoniously 12 months ago.

He has responded to detailed criticism of his conduct of the war - including charges in two new Hebrew books that he misled both the cabinet and the Knesset about its scope - by lending his voice to those demanding an official investigation.

But he told me that it must also include the role of Israel's opposition and "certain sections of the media" which he accused of giving false hopes to the PLO and thus prolonging the fighting.

"I think people are making a mistake when they look at Israel today and think that it is weak, worn out, that it has lost its determination and its goals", Sharon said. "Israel is a real democracy, so there are divisions and conflicts, but when it comes to the essence, to questions of life and death, all that will disappear in twenty-four hours - if not less."

Before he left - appropriately, as an accomplished musician, to attend a performance of *The Magic Flute* - Israel's most famous living war hero gave a pledge certain to dismay those western diplomats who had hoped Lebanon had buried his ambitions for good: "With God's help, I will be active in political life until the year 2000."

Wealth taxes and death duties, which produce very little revenue for the state, have many evil consequences. They transfer wealth from private to public ownership, so severing the connection between the holding of wealth and the prudent use of it. They discourage the creative and the industrious from exploiting their talents.

They undermine the attempt to found a durable household, for the benefit of one's children, and one's children's children. Hence they divorce property from procreation, and edge us towards a future in which men will live for the moment alone, with no intelligible loyalty towards the unborn or the dead. Wealth taxes are a sop to envy and an insult to success. In short they are the modern equivalent of the medieval sumptuary laws, whereby monarchs attempted to humiliate their more creative subjects.

There is no more vivid example of these taxes than the fate of our stately houses, and the gradual extension of the dead hand of the National Trust over these once glorious living institutions. I am not the only person who groans aloud at the news of another noble pile destined to be eternally fossilized as an institution which, while purporting to represent the nation, is in truth the smooth apologist for the injustices of the state. For many people, when they enter these tombs from which all traces of life have been removed, shudder at the impious work of the trust, in so uncaringly concealing the life-destroying taxation upon which it ceases forever.

The country house was a source of constant expenditure and employment. It provided an endlessly renewable pattern of redistribution, whereby wealth acquired both in the country and the city could create profitable employment for the villages. And not only employment, but life, interest, and spectacle. With the arrival of the National Trust, all that ceases forever.

For a year or more - as at Canons Ashby, and now Kingston Lacy - the house is closed, while the experts make their ghastly inventory and the decorators move in to take charge of work which can no longer be entrusted to the "ignorant" village painter. Huge sums are squandered in the act of taxidermy before the house is reopened in its new, urbanized form. A few locals will again find employment there, but in work which no longer has, for them, the charm of historical loyalty, or the satisfaction of a domestic tie.

Visitors come, anxious to see the patina of a life that was more than comfortable in a house that was more than functional. But the patina has been rubbed out, the furniture fumigated and repolished, the kitchens emptied and the stables closed. That people come is a testimony to their deep respect for the nation's life, so that "the nation" can kill it.

The consequences are the following. The state does not gain the unjust revenue which it had sought. In fact it gains nothing. The National Trust, meanwhile, gains another liability, and proceeds to maintain imprudently and lavishly, as a mausoleum, what had maintained itself and many beneficiaries prudently and modestly as a house. The trust moves in with an army of experts, to dissect and catalogue the sad leavings of a life that will never again be re-established in these

Robin Cook

Spending without being spendthrift

There is something endearingly quaint about the way the management of public expenditure remains fixed in an annual cycle, reaching its apogee with the flowering in early spring of the Public Expenditure White Paper. It is a tradition still rooted in the customs of an agrarian economy when you trotted across to the barn about this time of year to weigh up whether enough seed-corn remained to provide the coming season's harvest. It owes nothing to the realities of the longer lead times of investment in an industrial economy.

It may be instructive therefore to overlook the foreground debate about the precise percentage points provided for the present year and contemplate the broad sweep across several years. We can now take in a wide horizon as last week's White Paper rolls forward its projections for three years, giving us an insight into how the landscape of public expenditure will have changed over a decade of Thatcherism.

This longer view reveals dramatic changes in contour which are stamped with the personality of the lady herself. I remember that it was one of the proudest boasts of the Wilson government of the 1960s that, under it, expenditure on education overtook defence spending for the first time since the war. That achievement stood until Mrs Thatcher's first year in office, when education again dropped behind. By 1988, defence will have outstripped education by £5,000m.

Similarly, when Mrs Thatcher took over, spending on housing was nearly double expenditure on law and order; by the end of her second term the position will be reversed.

Neither education nor housing can be represented as unnecessary frills. Mrs Thatcher would hasten to congratulate those private households that made the first priorities of their expenditure educating their children and keeping sound the roof over their heads. Yet it is precisely in these areas that public expenditure now fails the nation, as thousands of qualified young people are turned away from the universities and nation's stock of council houses moulder into disrepair.

Nor can it be pleaded in her defence that it was necessary to chop the soft welfare budget in order to spare the axe on expenditure on those sectors which are wealth creating. On the contrary, public support for industry has been singled out for special constraint. Even the bankruptcy service has been wound up by



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NO MARTYRS FOR LIVERPOOL

It suits Mr Hatton and fellow councillors in Liverpool to talk up the threat of direct intervention from Whitehall in the city's financial affairs. In the eschatology of the extreme left, few martyrdoms beckon as strongly as extinction at the hands of central government commissioner. It seems that any suicide weapon will do, even a once-great city's annual budget, affecting residents and municipal employees both. The campaign is not just local. The Liverpool councillors are trying to jolt other sections of the Labour Party (which has so far shown a commendable reluctance to endorse the Liverpool plan for deficit budgeting). The rhetoric should be noted in London, but at this stage that is all. Liverpool is still some way off the fiscal crisis; some councillors seem anxious to foment it. It is a moment for Mr Jenkins to show his famous phlegm.

At the district council elections last May, Liverpudians did appear to vote for a stronger local administration than had been possible under the Liberal-led coalition. Such a strong Labour administration might have garnered some sympathy for trying to maintain or even increase municipal employment in a city wracked by unemployment - even at the cost of breaching spending limits. There might indeed have been a case, in the light of Mr Jenkins's still-generous programme for the inner cities, for some flexibility on the Government's part over the "target" allotted Liverpool for the approaching financial year. But there is no evidence that Liverpudians voted knowingly for the intransigent *Militant* ticket which several of the Labour group seem to carry.

TIPTOEING INTO POLAND

Warsaw has rightly been left off the itinerary of travelling Western statesmen since the imposition of martial law more than two years ago. The feeling has been that it would be wrong to offend the Polish people by conferring the favour of a formal visit on a regime which they still regard with deep hostility. Politicians have gone but not heads of state or government. Only the Pope could justly claim exemption to visit his countrymen, his flock and his Church.

He is now followed by Mr Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations. He too can claim good reasons. He represents not the Western world but an international organization to which East and West belong. It is his duty to visit member states; he cannot afford to discriminate. He is also visiting Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, having previously visited Romania and East Germany. His visit confers no special favour, and is not a mark of approval.

What can legitimately be asked of him is that he do his best to uphold the principles and ideals of the United Nations. This Mr de Cuellar has done. In Warsaw he spoke with refreshing candour on human rights, not mentioning Poland directly but a mark of approval.

But there is no evidence of reconciliation. Intellectuals who take work for the regime lose

be cleared before Liverpool levies a rate. Between them lie lengthy court proceedings and, finally, the possibility of surcharge and disqualification for individual councillors. If martyrdom is unavoidable, the martyr could be given an ignominious, obscure end.

Any discussion of such a sequence of events is hypothetical: there are scanty precedents. Yet Mr Jenkins would be unwise to do nothing at all and merely await the court's actions. Some sort of statement spelling out the consequences of disobeying the law is necessary now, if only to educate the employees of Liverpool council about their precarious position (as creditors of a defaulting council, they stand towards the back of the queue). Mr Jenkins has a wider duty, too. Noises from Liverpool politicians have, without doubt, sent unpleasant shivers through the market for local government loans. Mr Jenkins should not be wholly convinced by the emotive phrases he may have heard from the Treasury and the Bank of England. Neither Liverpool nor any other council can go bankrupt and there should be no loose talk to that effect. However the status of the Public Works Loan Board needs clarifying, as the city treasurer would have a duty (in his capacity as trustee of the rate fund) which might lead him to refuse to levy the rate: the district auditor might automatically step in or the Secretary of State for the Environment might order an extraordinary audit. A High Court action might quickly follow requiring the councillors to make a different rate. If they refused, normal processes of committee for contempt might follow... In other words, there are a series of legal hurdles yet to

More importantly, he should immediately set in hand revision of those sections of the Rates Bill which refer to payments and borrowing by rate-capped councils. If the likely - but still wholly unnecessary - train of events gets under way and pits Liverpool council against the law, the consequences for the entire rate-capping plan should be minutely observed.

TO TAKE AS DIRECTED

But did she say it was to be taken before meals or after? Aperitif or dessert? And is dyspepsia or an instant seizure the penalty for getting it wrong? Better stuff the bottle at the back of the bathroom cupboard; it may come in handy if that heartburn comes on again. Really, we are not qualified to cope with the administration of prescription drugs, and it is hardly fair to expect us to, especially now when we are feeling quite definitely under the weather.

In the best of all possible worlds, patients would never be left in charge of their own drugs.

It is a responsibility that demands a high degree of skill and clinical detachment. All lofty ruminations over the fate and future of our health services, all the Nobel prizes and glittering operating theatres, come down eventually to this: the anarchic muddle where the patient resumes his identity as a free agent, and approximate treatments for approximate discomforts are complied with or rejected partly (as has been experimentally demonstrated) according to whether one thought the doctor a likeable fellow or not. Initiative has killed as many patients as the colic; whether it has dayed as many from the effects of treatment prescribed unjustifiably is a matter that may be left to doctors to speculate over.

If the world was run by doctors (and not even the SDP have put that in their manifesto) the undividable interface between the health service and the germ-

filled world would disappear: the whole world would be our hospital. In the meantime, the two worlds have to co-exist, and much of the intractability of accomplishing change, and its ferocity with which it is debated, arises from the incompatibility between the two. Those doctors who are of most service to the outside world - the ones who sees a person standing before them rather than a hiatus hernia - quickly understand that the health service has to find means of adapting itself to the world, as the world has been here longer and is in no hurry to adapt to it.

This is a bitter pill, so to speak, for the professional mind to swallow. Recently the Royal College of Physicians has published a study, couched in faintly injured and censorious tones, to show how imperfectly the elderly manage to take prescribed drugs as and when instructed. They lose them, they hoard them (literally by the ton), they put off taking them because their grandchildren are not around to open the child-proof packaging, they forget instructions given to them in a loud slow Oxford voice (but not legibly written) almost before the surgery door closes behind them. The one in eight of them instructed to juggle with four or more medicaments a day sometimes get their permutations mixed up. They have no fortitude - "poor compliance" being associated with drugs that are difficult to swallow, suppositories and greasy skin preparations". They really scarcely pull their weight.

Maintaining order within the law

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, As the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill is being scrutinised, clause by clause, in its House of Commons committee, two things are becoming clear.

The first is that, when it is passed, it will for the first time provide a comprehensive code of police powers throughout England and Wales, setting out precisely what a police officer may or may not lawfully do when he is investigating a crime. Justice greatly welcomes this: we have pressed for it for many

years.

But it is also becoming clear that the Bill contains no effective sanction to ensure that this new code will in fact be obeyed. If a police officer breaks it, it is unrealistic to expect that the injured citizen will prosecute him in a criminal court or sue him in a civil one: few can afford the time and persistence and fewer still will wish to risk the incurring of police animosity, whether they win or lose.

Nor will they be reassured by the possibility that such a breach might attract internal disciplinary action within the police force.

There is only one effective sanction to deter breaches of such a code: a power in the court to exclude evidence obtained unlawfully - that is, in breach of the rules which the code lays down - where that is what the interests of justice require in the circumstances of the particular case.

Such a power must already exist at common law, but if it does it is not widely known. Justice therefore regards it as essential that it should be clearly stated in the Bill itself.

If it were, that would greatly help to maintain public confidence in the police, by reinforcing the consistent policy of chief constables, so recently reaffirmed by Sir Kenneth Newman, of requiring their officers to operate strictly within the law of the land.

Yours etc.
PAUL SIEGHART, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Justice,
93a Chancery Lane, WC2,
February 17.

Korea airliner

From Mr R. H. Johnson

Sir, Richard Owen's report (February 9) on Russian reaction to the aftermath of the Korean airliner tragedy mentions the reprinting in the Soviet *Literary Gazette* of an article which first appeared in *The Guardian*. On checking I find that this was an article I wrote.

Apart from the fact that my permission to reprint was not sought, I should like to point out that in fact only a highly doctored version was reprinted - omitting the numerous critical references to the Soviet action, as well as my hostile references to Soviet intervention in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. This son of high-handed censorship does not help anyone to sympathize with the Soviet position over the tragedy.

In the same vein it is perhaps worth pointing out that *The Times* report treats the report on the tragedy by the International Civil Aviation Organisation as authoritative. Perhaps it is worth adding that the main conclusion of the ICAO report - that the airliner was off course due to pilot negligence - has been rejected by the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, which points out that no evidence at all has been advanced for such a conclusion.

Yours sincerely,
R. W. JOHNSON,
Magdalen College,
Oxford.
February 11.

Cross words

From Mr Jack Windsor Lewis

Sir, Dr Charles Cruckshank's invitation to your readers (February 6) to quote other examples of allegedly self-indulgent lexicographical writing from the *OED* has unsurprisingly brought forth few serious scholars.

Two examples of arguably eccentric definition not from the *OED* are:

1. The sad little parenthesis after *currant bun*, in the great Henry Cecil Wyld's *Universal dictionary*, "(with few or no currants)" and 2. the definition of *stands to reason*, by the Fowler brothers, who boiled down the *OED* in 1911 to make the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*: "It is logically demonstrable (that)" or popularly, "I shall lose my temper if you deny (that)".

As in 1976, this felicitous item was eliminated from the *COD*.

Yours faithfully,
JACK WINDSOR LEWIS,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.

Limit for abortions

From Mr P. J. Armon and others

Sir, We, the undersigned, note your report, "Doctors may back moves to cut legal limit for abortions to 24 weeks" (January 17) and welcome Lord Robertson's letter (January 19) pointing out that under the Abortion Act, 1967, and the Infant Life (Preservation) Act, 1929, abortion is illegal at any time after the child is capable of being born alive. The present law has not been enforced.

We agree that 28 weeks of pregnancy as proof that a child is "capable of being born alive" no longer makes sense, but we are surprised that some paediatricians and obstetricians seem to be repeating the same error in committing themselves to 24 weeks.

The struggle to improve matters in this area is a never-ending one. But it is unrealistic to imagine that the whole untidy business can ever be made tidy, with side-effects eliminated, waste abolished, muddle banished. We could cope with it all perfectly if we were only firing on all cylinders again; but then if we were, we would not touch the stuff to save our lives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

US-UK divide in attitude to Nato

From Lord Aberconway

Sir, There is indeed a dangerous gulf between the view of American supporters of Nato such as Mr Podhoretz (feature, February 16) and many fellow-supporters of Nato in Europe.

Mr Podhoretz complains that our support for Nato is "weak and defensive"; that we tend to equate Moscow and Washington; that our countries are risking "Findlandisation" and are "dragging down" the United States.

He calls on us to recognise and proclaim that the free world's survival "is threatened by an imperialism fully comparable in political, moral and military terms to Nazi Germany in the late 1930s".

Europeans, however, could reply with equal frankness that American views like Mr Podhoretz's are impetuous and lacking in historical perspective and that their prevalence in the United States helps to explain that country's worldwide loss of moral and political authority.

I have just returned from a visit to Moscow - the seventh in a series which began in 1976. Anyone who has had that experience will find Mr Podhoretz's thesis - that the Soviet threat is the same as it was when Nato was founded - preposterous.

The Soviet Union is a police state, very heavily armed, morbidly sensitive about its security and dangerously wedded to a false concept of historical conflict. But to equate Chernenko with Stalin and

Heller, the suppression of dissidents with the Gulag and the death camps, and Afghanistan with the overrunning of Eastern Europe and the blockading of Berlin - and with Hitler's wars of aggression - is an absurd misjudgment, typifying the emotive, simplistic approach to sensitive issues of which we have seen much too much recently from across the Atlantic.

We Europeans have lived closer to the Soviet threat than the Americans and have had to endure it for longer. Since Nato was founded we have confronted, defeated and reversed the most dangerous part of the threat - the subversive challenge to our way of life.

Since then we have also, with the Americans' help, achieved better military balance. And if we now speak about the Soviet threat in less strident tones than the Americans it is not because we are complacent, still less because we are intimidated; it is because we are now confident that if the Nato countries show the same coolness and tenacity in the future as in the past, the threat can be finally mastered.

What worries us, understandably, is the present American Administration's lack of judgment and patience. Mr Podhoretz's article simply deepens our concern.

Yours etc,
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
House of Lords.
February 17.

Family ties and foreign contracts

From Lord Aberconway

Sir, Why should Mrs Thatcher, when visiting a foreign country on Britain's behalf, refrain from supporting the efforts of the only British company seeking an important contract, just because a member of her family is employed by that company and is one of its team seeking to win that contract?

Many of your readers will recall with patriotic admiration how Mrs Thatcher reproved her friend, President Reagan, for seeking to prevent a British company, John Brown, from carrying out its contractual obligations to supply turbines for the Russian pipeline.

I hope and believe that she would still have done just that if I, who am President of John Brown, had been related to her. Sadly, I am not.

Yours truly,
ABERCONWAY,
40 Lowndes Street, SW1.
February 18.

From Mr H. J. Spencer-Palmer

Sir, Referring to Mrs Thatcher's role in the matter of the Oman contract, your leader today (February 17) states as a fact "an appearance of conflict between public duty and private interest."

On the contrary, since Mr Mark Thatcher was acting on behalf of the only British company pursuing this contract, there was neither appearance nor reality of any such conflict, but rather a fortunate community of interest.

The country should be grateful for the successful result to which the two members of the family may have contributed in their separate ways.

Mr Shore seems to have grasped a poor weapon with which to try to attack the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. SPENCER-PALMER,
Deanburst,
100 London Road,
Knebworth,
Hertfordshire,
February 17.

National assets

From the Leader of South Yorkshire County Council

Sir, Sir Douglas Lovelock's independent review of the funding and efficiency of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux has recommended increasing Government spending by £1m on "an invaluable national asset".

It should not be forgotten that this inquiry was ordered last April after Sir Gerard Vaughan had accused CABs of left-wing bias and lack of financial accountability. The similarity of these charges with those levelled by Patrick Jenkin at the six metropolitan county councils and the GLC striking.

When we look at the findings of the Lovelock report we can see why Jenkin is so reluctant to commission an independent inquiry into the local government system. It would be embarrassing for the Government to find that they had laid plans to abolish no fewer than seven national assets.

Yours sincerely,
ROY THWAITES, LEADER,
South Yorkshire County Council,
County Hall,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire,
February 14.

Critics of modern music

From Mr John Lumbard and others

Sir, Since June of last year three articles severely critical of the twentieth-century composer and modern music have appeared in *The Times*; as yet no space has been provided for an alternative view to be expressed.

These columns did not appear on the Arts page (which happily still gives wide coverage to the Arts) nor were they written by regular contributors to it; nevertheless they were written by well-known journalists and printed in a "serious" paper, which gives the material a credibility altogether undeserved. Indeed the contributors write with a confidence and lack of delicacy that can only be accounted for by ignorance of the subject.

For example, it is particularly offensive to anyone who works in this field and who knows anything about the life and work of Anton Webern to read of his tragic death (he was accidentally shot by an American soldier) that it was "one of the greatest contributions to culture by the American nation in this century".

A vein of philistinism seems to be creeping into the columns of your esteemed paper. Whilst this may attract a certain type of reader it will in our view repel others.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CAKEWE,
GARY CARPENTER,
JEREMY DALE ROBERTS,
BARRY GUY,
JONATHAN HARVEY,
R. F. R. GARDNER,

JOHN LAMBERT,
GREGORY ROSE,
EDWIN ROXBURGH,
TIM SOISTER,
MARC WILKINSON,

25 Whelock Road, W4.
February 14.

Noblesse oblige

From Sir Ian Moncreiffe of that Ilk

Sir, Lord Emsworth (letter, February 13) must have looked a right nana if he turned up wearing "coronet and ermine", i.e. Coronation kit, instead of parliamentary robes trimmed with mink, at the state opening of Parliament.

Yours truly,
JAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT
ILK,
White's,
37-38 St James's Street, SW1,
February 15.

When you're building up your own business, the last thing you need is a nervous investor.



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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

UK could take lead role in fight for freer trade

Britain could use the London economic summit this summer to take a serious lead in reversing protectionism if Mr Norman Tebbit's speech to overseas economic representatives in London yesterday is to be taken seriously.

The Government will "seek to liberalize rather than restrict trade in goods services and the free flow of trade". Secretary of State for Trade and Industry said, "That inevitably involves thinking very hard about whether we need to maintain Britain's remaining import restrictions."

Voluntary quotas, such as the deal on Japanese cars, are an obvious target for a champion of competition, as they not only restrict trade but require regulation through bilateral cartels. Those in the firing line will wonder, as Mr Tebbit acknowledges, whether these are anything more than the fine, but vain words heard a year ago.

Ever since last year's Williamsburg summit, the paper commitment of the world's top seven economic nations to roll back new trade barriers as recovery spreads has looked increasingly thin. Recovery has certainly spread through the advanced nations. But the roll-back of protection is still beyond the horizon as the United States and the European Community fight the early rounds of what could be a nasty trade war over steel, animal feeds and agriculture.

Mr Arthur Dunkel, director-general of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, emphasized in a speech to the European-Atlantic Group yesterday that "the protectionist mood seems stronger than at any time since the war" in the United States, let alone the rural roads of France.

Mr William Brock, President Reagan's trade representative, has been warning all those who want to listen on this side of the Atlantic that "damage limitation" rather than progress is the best that can be hoped for this year.

There is bound to be a plethora of vote-catching protectionist rhetoric in the US this year and, by implication, if President Reagan wants to win another term, he may have to placate a few lobbies such as steelmen or the gluten exporters now threatened by EEC retaliation. Be patient, the message.

The US Administration is long on good intentions, but short on will. Discussion, mutual understanding and perhaps another substantive Gatt round late in the decade hardly forms a free trade manifesto. If Mr Tebbit is going to take the initiative this year, he may have to indulge in some unilateral quota disarmament.

Growing pressure on Exchange

The Stock Exchange Council meets today to consider its Market Committee's report on how minimum commissions on stocks and shares may be dismantled. Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, said commissions would go by the end of 1986 as part of his agreement with the Government.

The Markets Committee report had been drawn up over the past seven months and the one thing the council will be anxious to avoid is taking decisions in a hurry. A difference of opinion on how to proceed with abolishing fixed commissions may even lead to the report being sent back for further consideration. In any case, Sir Nicholas has expressed

strong doubt that fixed commissions on equity dealing will be able to go much before summer next year.

However, pressure is beginning to build for some early measures to be taken on commissions paid for buying and selling Government stocks. This is by far the largest activity of the markets and the area most dealt in by the big pension funds and insurance companies. These institutions have been grumbling for years that it cost too much and that the charges were merely subsidising the smaller investors on whose deals stockbrokers normally make little or no commission.

While pointing out that sufficient controls and monitoring systems must be in place before any change, the institutions are anxious to cut their dealing costs fast. The pension funds look for that to happen this year.

The exchange will be more interested in the effects this may have on its own member firms. Not all broking firms have found a larger and cash-rich associate which might shelter them from the storms of a negotiated commissions war. It is the broking firms whose income is largely provided by the gilts business which will first feel the draught.

However, it may not go amiss to reward what are effectively the exchange's best customers with a token of their esteem.

Asian fillip for bulldog market

Sterling has not always been the most attractive currency in which to borrow, but yesterday's £100m bond issue by the Asian Development Bank demonstrates that the bulldog market is slowly establishing itself among the realistic choices open to leading international credits.

It is possible that the ADB, which is a solid name, could have obtained better terms elsewhere, particularly in the low interest German and Swiss markets beloved of international institutional borrowers. But the attraction of bulldog was twofold: few other markets can offer maturities as long as the 2,009 date on the ADB paper, and the bank seems to have been anxious to tap a new capital market.

Nevertheless, the terms of the offer do reflect the fact this is the first time the ADB has launched a bulldog issue. It is also a little unfair that the Bank has been compared by some fund managers with the Inter-American Development Bank, a credit-risk downgraded in the City because Argentina subscribes 11 per cent of its capital. It appears to have been overlooked that Britain is an important subscriber from outside Asia to the ADB.

The 1.35 per cent margin over the gross redemption yield on the 13½ per cent Treasury Stock 2004-08 is a little more than that paid by other Asian and Pacific borrowers in the bulldog market over the last year or so. Australia paid 1.04 per cent, for example. The World Bank managed a mere 0.95 per cent, but at the other end of the range the IADB paid 1.52 per cent.

Given its relative novelty, however, ADB has been sensible in paying perhaps little over the odds in order to establish its name in the market. At yesterday's prices, the issue yield will be 11.75 per cent.

Paris Club-style talks on Nigerian debt 'inevitable'

By John Lawless

Nigeria yesterday lost its battle to avoid a set of crucial talks with its main creditors.

During a meeting with Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and an unscheduled lunch with Mr Jack Gill, secretary of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, Dr Onaolapo Soleyé, the Nigerian finance minister, was told that a Paris Club-style meeting is now inevitable.

Britain, having accepted the lead-role in talks over Nigeria's short-term trade debts, is understood to be insisting on

talks involving all big lenders - Nigeria had resisted pressure to go through formal Paris Club talks, preferring instead to approach individual countries for refinancing agreements to cover trade debts totalling about \$6bn (about £4bn).

However, it had won an important concession.

Samuel Montagu said that it was aware that the stake which eventually went to Marston at 202p a share was being hawked around by the stock broker Pannure Gordon in recent weeks but its client had not been prepared to pay that price for the stake at that stage.

• Cyprus, part of BOC Group's health care division, is to invest £5m in constructing a medical equipment manufacturing facility, a research and development centre, and office accommodation on a 15-acre site at Steeton, West Yorkshire.

Contracts announced for US rates and '100' index

Liffe looks for global appeal

By Michael Prest

London's financial futures and stock options markets took major steps towards increasing their international appeal yesterday. The London International Financial Futures Exchange finally announced officially that it is to introduce a contract in US long interest rates, and another contract based on the 100-share index recently launched by the Stock Exchange.

At the same time, across the road in the Stock Exchange tower, market sources said a traded options contract based on the same 100-share index will begin in early May. A traded option contract in physical gilts could be introduced in the late summer.

The Stock Exchange and the Financial Times, which helped to develop the new index, have not yet agreed on what the 100-share index should be called.

The argument is that the Stock Exchange sources said the

Stock Exchange wanted financial recognition of the benefits to the

STC chairman predicts rapid growth as profits soar 43%

By Jeremy Warner

Standard Telephones and Cables, the big telecommunications and defence electronics group, is on course for a period of sustained sales and profits growth, Sir Kenneth Corfield, its chairman said yesterday.

Announcing that pretax profits for calendar 1983 rose 43 per cent from £64.3m to £92.2m, Sir Kenneth was in bullish mood about the future for his company, predicting vast markets for most of STC's communications products and profits growth for all its activities.

"We have doubled in size during the past four years and we expect to double again

during the next four years," Sir Kenneth said.

"The outstanding order book and renewed growth in submarine cable business all point to having had a good year and one which will be bettered in 1984."

Sir Kenneth said that his company was in an industry that was growing worldwide by 14 to 15 per cent a year, and one that was creating thousands of jobs a year in other countries. "We could do the same in Britain but the country is failing to move with the new technology tide," he said.

STC is expecting enormous rewards from its pioneering work in optical fibre tech-

nology. Its "monomode" transmission system has been adopted by British Telecom for its network, helping the group to achieve a 28 per cent increase in sales to the national telecommunications company last year.

British Telecom accounted for about a third of group sales in 1983 which themselves were up 46 per cent from £62.8m to £92.6m, helped by about £18.5m worth of turnover from companies acquired during the year.

Sir Kenneth said: "We are trying to become less dependent on one single customer for our business, but we have to run pretty fast to keep up with the growth in sales to BT. They

have gone through a metamorphosis and there is a very considerable change in their commercial outlook leading us to believe that our business with them will continue to develop."

The outstanding order book at the end of the year was £60m higher at £572m.

The company is lifting the final dividend to 4.75p, raising the total for the year by 25 per cent from 6p to 7.5p. Yesterday's profits were lower than the stock market had expected and the company's shares fell to 272p before recovering, in response to Sir Kenneth's bullish comments about the future, to close just 6p lower at 278p.

Recovery by dollar

The dollar steadied yesterday after its sharp decline last week, gaining 45 points to DM 2.6855 compared with pre-weekend levels. Trading was quiet, with New York closed for Washington's birthday.

The American currency was helped by firmer Eurodollar deposit rates and renewed concern over the Middle East. But its relatively uninspired performance has strengthened the belief despite day-to-day fluctuations the dollar is on downward trend.

Sterling slipped slightly against most leading currencies, including the dollar. It was down 45 points from Friday at \$1.4460, while its trade-weighted index lost 0.2 to 82.3.

STOCK EXCHANGES

SE 100 Index: 1,035.4 down 0.3

(day's high, 1,038.7, low, 1,034.2)

FT Index: 812.5 down 3.7

FT Gilts: 82.75 unchanged

FT All Shares: 490.36 down 1.13

Bargains: 23,164

Datastream USM Leaders Index: 106.72 up 0.8

New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: closed

Tokyo: Nikkei World Jones Index: 9,937.83 up 16.02

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,072.81 down 22.06

Amsterdam: 169.0 up 1.1

Sydney: AO Index: 751.0 up 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.4460 down 45pts

Index 82.3 down 0.2

DM 3.8875 down 0.0050

Fr 11.9725 up 0.0025

Yen 337.75 down 0.0075

Dollar: Index 128.8 up 0.1

DM 2.6857 up 45pts

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.4502

Dollar DM 2.6827

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 20.577016

SDR £0.728397

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 9½

Discount market loans week fixed 9.6-9

3 month interbank 9/16-9/8

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 10/16-10/16

3 month DM 5/8-5/4

3 month Fr 15/16-15/16

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9/16

Treasury long bond 99/732-99/932

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$384.50 pm \$385.25

close \$385.20-\$385.70 (226.25-266.75)

New York (latest): \$384.75

Kruegerand (per coin):

\$397-\$398.50 (226.25-266.75)

Sovereigns (new):

\$90-\$25-\$1.25 (\$62.25-\$33)

Excludes VAT

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 9%

Barclays 9%

BCI 9%

Chitwan Savings 11%

Commercial Crds 9%

Complaint Trust 9%

C. Hoare & Co 9%

Lloyds Bank 9%

Midland Bank 9%

Nat Westminster 9%

TSB 9%

Williams & Glyn's 9%

Mortgage Base Rate:

* 1000 requires an issue of under £1000, 90% £10,000 up to £20,000, 94% £20,000 and over 77%

Bell bidding again for BHP

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian entrepreneur, is battling with Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia's biggest public company, for the second time in less than six months.

Burmatax planning £12m full listing

By Our Financial Staff

The boom in carpet tile sales for commercial office developments has been good news for Burmatax, the Yorkshire-based group, which is arranging for a full shares listing on the London Stock Exchange.

The broker de Zoete & Bevan is placing between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the equity at around 155p to 165p, valuing the company at about £12m.

Most of the group's sales of carpet tiles and traditional floor coverings are to local authorities, private and nationalised businesses and police stations.

No new money is being raised by the placing of the 2.8 million shares being sold by the directors, but at the last count Burmatax had over £700,000 in the bank and another £900,000 invested in the gilt market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling closed a very quiet day on the foreign exchanges, having traded in a 43-point range, from a lower start against the dollar. It ended 45 points down at 1,446.0 and slightly easier against some Continentals, with the trade-weighted index 0.2 off at 82.3.

The dollar reached Deutsche marks 2,6920 but slipped back to DM2,6855 for a 45-point gain, added 2.55 centimes against F franc at 8,2855, improved slightly on Swiss francs, at 2,2055, and the guinea at 3.03. It also gained against the yen at 233.40 (233.15).

Without any further Middle East oil supply fears to sustain Friday's closing spurt, sterling lost marginally against some European currencies such as the Deutsche mark and the guinea.

MONEY MARKETS

The closure of New York for Washington's birthday made for extremely quiet conditions in London's money markets yesterday.

Period rates barely stirred throughout, though operators had one eye on American interest rates as they edged higher behind the pre-weekend move across the Atlantic.

Interest rates were hovering in the region of 9% to 9½ per cent for much of the morning, but dropped to 7½ per cent briefly during the afternoon before firming again at the close to 10-8 per cent.

Dollar rates reflected speculation about a firming of interest rate policy by the Federal Reserve Board, and a possible rise in US discount rate following last week's pointers to strong US economic recovery.

Money Market Deposits for Companies and Private Investors

Average Rate Scheme offers

- Competitive interest rate
- Short notice repayment
- Quarterly interest
- Deposits £5,000 to £250,000

United Dominion Trust

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This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("The Stock Exchange"), for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Asian Development Bank (the "Bank") and the Stock. The Bank has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Bank accepts responsibility accordingly.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Prospectus and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Bank or by any of the Underwriters set forth below. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to subscribe or buy the Stock in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

The issuance of this Prospectus and the issue, subscription, offering and sale of the Stock is not a waiver by the Bank or by any of its members, Governors, Alternate Governors, Directors, Alternate Directors, officers or employees of any of the rights, immunities, privileges or exemptions conferred upon any of them by the Agreement Establishing The Asian Development Bank or by any statute, law or regulation of any member of the Bank or any political subdivision of any member, all of which are hereby expressly reserved.

The Stock is not open for applications to subscribe by U.S. persons. "U.S. person" means any person who is a national, citizen or resident of, or who is normally resident in, the United States, including the estate of any such person, and any corporation, partnership or any other entity created or organised in the United States. "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction. References herein to "\$" or "dollars" are to United States dollars.



Dated 20th February, 1984

Asian Development Bank

Issue on a yield basis of

£100,000,000 Loan Stock 2009

payable as to £25 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 24th July, 1984 with interest payable half yearly on 24th September and 24th March.

The Issue has been underwritten by

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited

County Bank Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited

The £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2009 (the "Stock") will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") represented by stock certificates ("Stock Certificates") or, at the election of the person entitled thereto, in bearer form represented by bearer bonds ("Bearer Bonds") in the denomination of £5,000 each.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List for dealing in the gilt-edged market. It is expected that dealings in the Stock on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 24th February, 1984 without documents of title and at seller's risk for deferred settlement on Thursday, 1st March, 1984.

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be issued on Wednesday, 29th February, 1984. Stock Certificates and Bearer Bonds will be available on 24th August, 1984 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1984 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.

SELECTED INFORMATION RELATING TO ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Asian Development Bank is an international financial organisation which was established in 1966 in order to foster economic growth in its developing member countries in Asia and the Pacific. The Bank's capital stock is owned by its 45 member countries. As at 31st December, 1983, of the Bank's total stock, approximately 54 per cent. was owned by member countries which were also members of OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

The Bank's primary activity is making loans to finance projects in the infrastructure, agriculture and industry sectors. Such activity is divided into ordinary and special operations, for which separate financial statements are maintained. Ordinary operations are financed from ordinary capital resources and special operations from Special Funds resources, most of which are contributed by members. Under the Agreement Establishing The Asian Development Bank (the "Charter"), the ordinary capital resources and the Special Funds resources of the Bank must at all times be held and used entirely separately from each other.

The Bank's present policy is to limit total borrowings and guarantees in its ordinary operations to an amount not exceeding the callible capital stock of members whose currencies are convertible.

Set out below are selected data relating to the Bank's ordinary operations and ordinary capital resources:

	Year ended 31st December,			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
(millions of dollars)				
Cash (unrestricted), investments and Special Reserve Fund assets — end of year ..	1,400	1,676	1,962	2,303
Effective loans — end of year ..	2,095	2,332	2,685	3,106
Disbursed and outstanding ..	2,362	2,744	3,352	3,613
Borrowings outstanding — end of year ..				
From capital markets ..	1,523	1,881	2,479	3,164
From official sources ..	349	393	331	265
Capital and reserves — end of year ..				
Paid-in capital, reserves and accumulated net income ..	2,173	2,301	2,375	2,502
Callible capital ..	7,084	6,681	6,363	9,852
Net income ..	146	161	175	180
Cash (unrestricted), investments and Special Reserve Fund assets as a percentage of ..	74.79%	73.70%	69.82%	67.16%
Borrowings outstanding — end of year ..	59.27	61.08	58.53	63.73
Average cost of ..				
Borrowings contracted during year ..	8.70%	9.30%	9.72%	8.54%
Borrowings outstanding during year ..	7.81	8.14	8.38	8.56
Total borrowings outstanding and other funds available during year ..	4.18	4.28	4.82	5.19
Average interest rate ..	8.79%	9.99%	11.00%	10.56%
Last applied during year ..	8.08	8.08	8.12	8.23
Disbursed and outstanding loans — end of year ..	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Commitment charge on undisbursed loans ..	9.81%	10.56%	11.42%	10.28%
Average investments ..	9.26	9.65	10.06	9.58
Average life (years) of ..	5.78 yrs.	7.03 yrs.	7.41 yrs.	7.72 yrs.
Total borrowings outstanding — end of year ..	11.22	11.25	11.35	11.22
Approved loans — end of year ..				
The above information should be read in conjunction with the detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.				

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUE

Procedure for Application

Each application for Stock must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU (the "Receiving Bank") not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd February, 1984 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiple
Up to £1,000	£100
£1,000 to £10,000	£1,000
£10,000 to £100,000	£10,000
£100,000 or greater	£100,000

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application part only. If any application is not accepted, the relevant application form and the amount paid thereon will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be retained by the Receiving Bank.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 24th February, 1984. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional (*inter alia*) upon the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 29th February, 1984. No applications for Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become void, if the Underwriters exercise their right to terminate the Underwriting Agreement or if the conditions are not fulfilled (see "Underwriting Arrangements" below).

The alternative method of payment, for payments of £10,000 or more, is available only to recognised banks or stockbrokers who irrevocably engage in the application forms lodged by them to pay the Receiving Bank for credit to the account designated "ADB Loan—Alternative Payment" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 29th February, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds (as defined below) representing payment at the rate of 25 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, will be responsible for the despatch of any letter of allotment, and the refund of surplus application monies (if any), at the discretion of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, be withheld until the applicant's remittance has been cleared. In the event of such withholding, the applicant will be notified by letter by the Receiving Bank of the acceptance of his application and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to clearance of his remittance, but such notification will confer no right on the applicant to transfer the Stock so allocated.

The despatch of any letter of allotment, and the refund of surplus application monies (if any), at the discretion of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, will be withheld until the applicant's remittance has been cleared. In the event of such withholding, the applicant will be notified by letter by the Receiving Bank of the acceptance of his application and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to clearance of his remittance, but such notification will confer no right on the applicant to transfer the Stock so allocated.

The settlement of the balance due on 24th July, 1984 may be made either by means of a cheque drawn as aforesaid, to be despatched to the Receiving Bank so as to be cleared not later than 12 noon on 24th July, 1984 or, for payments of £10,000 or more, by means of Town Clearing Funds (as defined below), to be received by the Receiving Bank not later than 10.00 a.m. on 24th July, 1984. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date but no discount will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 24th July, 1984. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. The Bank further reserves the right, without prejudice to any other rights, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

Interest at the rate of two per cent. above the Base Rate for the time being of Lloyds Bank Plc may be charged on any overdue amount which may be accepted.

The expression "recognised bank or stockbroker" shall mean any organization which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange and such other banks or brokers as S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Bank, shall determine for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

Delivery

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will, except as provided for in the following sentence, be despatched on Wednesday, 29th February, 1984 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form. A recognised bank or stockbroker (as defined above) using the alternative method of payment may, by ticking Box A on the application form, request that the renounceable allotment letter be retained at Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU for collection between 3.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th February, 1984. Any uncollected allotment letters will be despatched by first class post as above.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 20th July, 1984 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock.

Unless a duly renounced fully paid allotment letter with the registration application form duly completed is received by the Receiving Bank at or before 3.00 p.m. on 24th July, 1984 or an election has been made to receive Bearer Bonds in accordance with the following paragraph, the Stock represented by such allotment letter will be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Registered Stock will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for holders of Stock to elect to take delivery of Bearer Bonds, in the denomination of £5,000 each only, instead of Registered Stock. Each holder of Stock who elects in the allotment letter to receive Bearer Bonds may choose to receive the Bearer Bonds in one of the following ways:-

- (a) by collection from the offices of Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU or Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA; or
- (b) by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear System or CEDEL S.A.; or
- (c) by post, at the risk of the applicant.

Bearer Bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 24th August, 1984.

Stock Certificates will be despatched on 24th August, 1984 at the risk of registered holders of Stock to each registered holder (or, in the case of joint holders, to the first-named) at his registered address.

After 24th August, 1984 allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

No Stock Certificate and no Bearer Bond will be made available unless the relevant Stock is fully paid.

Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 20th February, 1984, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, County Bank Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited (the "Underwriters") have agreed with the Bank to underwrite the issue of the Stock. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Underwriters, may in certain circumstances terminate the Underwriting Agreement. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated or does not become unconditional, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for the Stock will become void.

Determination of Rate of Interest and Issue Price

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield equal to the Issue Yield as determined on the basis described below.

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.35 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 13½ per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-08, the price ex-dividend of such Treasury Stock to be the price determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd February, 1984 on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards).

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and will be an integral multiple of one eighth of one per cent. and will be as high as possible consistent with an issue price as near to but not less than, 28½ per cent. The issue price will also be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest and issue price will be published in the *Financial Times* on Thursday, 23rd February, 1984.

Calculation of Gross Redemption Yields

Gross redemption yields will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* Vol. 105, Part I, 1978, Page 18.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE STOCK

The £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2009 (the "Stock") of Asian Development Bank (the "Bank") has been authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank passed on 16th February, 1984 and will be issued pursuant to an instrument to be dated 23rd February, 1984 and to be executed by the Bank (the "Instrument").

The Stock will not be an obligation of any government.

Status

The Stock will represent a direct and unsecured obligation of the Bank and will rank *pari passu</i*



Asian Development Bank

An application to exchange Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds shall have attached thereto the Stock Certificates to which such application relates and an application to exchange Bearer Bonds for Registered Stock shall have attached thereto the Bearer Bonds to which such application relates together with all unmatured Coupons pertaining thereto. Failing presentation of all unmatured Coupons pertaining to any Bearer Bond, no exchange shall be made in respect thereof. In the case of an application received during the period commencing on the day following a Record Date and expiring on the day before the next Interest Payment Date (both days inclusive), a Coupon falling due for payment on such Interest Payment Date shall, for the purposes of this paragraph, be deemed to have matured. If the Stock Certificate attached to an application for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds relates to a greater nominal amount of Stock than that in respect of which application for exchange is made or relates to a nominal amount of Stock which is not an integral multiple of £5,000, the balance of such Stock will remain in registered form and a Stock Certificate will be issued to the holder in respect thereof. All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa will be irrevocable. An application shall be deemed to be made on receipt by the Exchange Agent of a duly completed exchange form.

The initial Exchange Agent is Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified offices are at Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA and Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU or such other place or places as the Bank may from time to time agree and notify to holders of Stock in accordance with "Notices" below. The Bank reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Exchange Agent provided that no such termination shall take place until a new Exchange Agent having a specified office in London has been appointed and notice of such appointment has been given to holders of Stock in accordance with "Notices" below.

Bearer Bonds issued in exchange for Registered Stock and Stock Certificates issued in exchange for Bearer Bonds will be available for collection at a specified office of the Exchange Agent or will be despatched in accordance with the instructions contained in the application, in each case within three business days of receipt of the relevant application duly completed.

Transfer

Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 and the Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Act 1976 of Great Britain applied. The initial Register and Transfer Office for the Registered Stock will be at the specified office of the Registrar. The initial Registrar is Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified offices are at Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA and Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU or such other place or places in Great Britain as the Bank may from time to time agree and notify to holders of Stock in accordance with "Notices" below. The Bank reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Registrar provided that no such termination shall take effect until a new Registrar having a specified office in Great Britain has been appointed and notice of such appointment has been given to holders of Stock in accordance with "Notices" below.

Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Redemption and Purchase

(a) Final Redemption

Unless previously purchased and cancelled, the Stock will be redeemed at par on 24th March, 2009.

(b) Purchase Fund

The Bank will irrevocably authorise and direct S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. or its successor as purchase agent (the "Purchase Agent") to endeavour to purchase on The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("The Stock Exchange") or otherwise £2,500,000 nominal amount of Stock (with, in the case of Bearer Bonds, all unmatured Coupons pertaining thereto) for the account of the Bank during the 12 months ending on 28th February in each of the three years 1985 to 1987.

Purchases will be made at such prices (exclusive of accrued interest and all costs of purchase) as the Purchase Agent may at its sole discretion consider reasonable, but not exceeding the issue price, and at such times within each such period as the Purchase Agent may at its sole discretion determine. Stock purchased by the Bank may be applied (with, in the case of Bearer Bonds, all unmatured Coupons pertaining thereto) at the nominal amount thereof against the nominal amount of Stock to be purchased pursuant to this sub-paragraph (b) in the period in which the purchase by the Bank is made.

If, in respect of any such period, the required nominal amount of the Stock is not so purchased or applied, the Purchase Agent will be irrevocably authorised and directed to endeavour to purchase the balance of such amount during the six months following. Such purchases will be made before Stock is purchased for the then current period.

All Stock so purchased or applied will be cancelled and will not be reissued. Within 21 days of each Interest Payment Date, the Bank will announce the nominal amount of Stock cancelled pursuant to this sub-paragraph (b) during the six months preceding such Interest Payment Date and the period in respect of which such cancellations were effected.

(c) Purchases

The Bank may at any time purchase Stock on The Stock Exchange (or any other stock exchange on which the Stock is listed for the time being) or by tender (available to all holders of Stock alike) at any price or by private treaty at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and all costs of purchase) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange (or, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange on which the Stock is listed for the time being) at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but save as aforesaid the Bank may not purchase any Stock. The Bank will be entitled to hold and deal with the Stock, which may or may not be cancelled as the Bank thinks fit.

Payments

In the case of Registered Stock, payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by warrants, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be sent at the holders' risk by post to persons who are registered as holders of Stock at the close of business on the relevant Record Date or to their nominated agents and made payable to such holders or as they may direct. In the case of joint holders, the warrant will be sent to the first-named unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing. The "Record Date" shall mean the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day on which a specified office of the Registrar is not open for business then the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open for business.

In the case of Bearer Bonds, payments of principal will only be made against surrender of the Bearer Bonds and, subject as mentioned below, payments of interest will only be made against surrender of Coupons at the specified office of any Paying Agent by a cheque in pounds sterling drawn on, or by transfer to an account maintained by the payee with, a bank in London, subject in each case to any laws or regulations applicable thereto. However, no Paying Agent in the United Kingdom shall, unless the Bank notifies holders of Stock to the contrary in accordance with "Notices" below, make any payment of interest against presentation of Coupons.

Bearer Bonds should be surrendered for redemption together with all unmatured Coupons, failing which the face value of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of partial payment in respect of any Bearer Bond being made, the proportion of such face value which the amount of the partial payment bears to the nominal amount of the Bearer Bond) will be deducted from the principal sum due for payment. Any amounts of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph against surrender of the relevant missing Coupons at any time before the expiry of a period of 10 years after the due date for redemption, whether or not such Coupons would otherwise become void pursuant to "Prescription" below.

If the due date for payment of any amount of principal or interest in respect of any Bearer Bond or Coupon is not a business day, then the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment of such amount until the next following business day and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of any such delay. In this paragraph "Payments", the expression "business day" means any day on which banks are open for business in the place where the specified office of the Paying Agent at which the Bearer Bond or Coupon is presented for payment is situated and (in the case of payment by transfer to an account maintained by the payee in London as referred to above) on which dealings in pounds sterling may be carried on both in London and in such place.

The Bank will at all times maintain a Paying Agent in London and in at least one country in Europe other than the United Kingdom. Holders of Stock will be notified in accordance with "Notices" below of the replacement of any Paying Agent, a change in its specified office or the appointment of any additional payee agent. The initial Paying Agents and their specified offices are Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 35 Avenue des Arts, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium, and Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 43 Boulevard Royal, P.O. Box 1108, Luxembourg.

Events of Default

If the Bank shall default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, or in the performance of any covenant in respect of a purchase fund or a sinking fund for, any bonds or notes (including the Stock) or similar present or future obligations which have been issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the Bank or in the performance of any other obligation arising from "Negative Pledge" above, and such default shall continue for a period of 90 days, then at any time thereafter and during the continuance of such default the holder of any of the Stock may deliver or cause to be delivered to the Bank at its principal office in Metro Manila, Philippines (or such other address as the Bank may notify to holders of Stock in accordance with "Notices" below), written notice that such holder elects to declare the principal of all Stock held by him to be due and payable, and on the thirtieth day after such notice shall be so delivered to the Bank the principal of such Stock shall become due and payable (together with interest accrued to the date of repayment), unless prior to that time all such defaults therefore existing shall have been cured.

Prescription

The Bearer Bonds will become void unless surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years and the Coupons will, except as mentioned in "Payments" above, become void unless surrendered for payment within a period of five years, in each case from the due date.

In the case of Registered Stock, principal will cease to be payable on the expiry of a period of 10 years and interest will cease to be payable on the expiry of a period of five years, in each case from the due date.

Replacement of Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds and Coupons

If any Stock Certificate, Bearer Bond or unmatured Coupon is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified offices of the Principal Paying Agent and the Registrar upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Bank and the Principal Paying Agent and the Registrar may require. Mutilated or defaced Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

Title to Bearer Bonds and Coupons

The Bank and any Paying Agent may treat the holder of any Bearer Bond or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not such Bearer Bond or such Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice to the contrary or writing thereon) for the purposes of receiving payment and for all other purposes.

Notices

All notices shall be valid if despatched by post to the holders of Registered Stock at their registered address (in the case of joint holders to the address of the first-named) and if published in one leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in London or, if this is not practicable, in a newspaper having general circulation in Europe. It is expected that publication of such notices will normally be made in the *Financial Times*. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the later of the day following the date of such despatch and the date of the first such publication.

Meetings of Holders of Stock and Modification of Rights

The Instrument will contain provisions for convening meetings of holders of Stock to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the terms and conditions of the Stock or the provisions of the Instrument. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more persons holding or representing a clear majority of the nominal amount of the Stock for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting two or more persons being or representing holders of Stock whatever the nominal amount of the Stock for the time being outstanding so held or represented. An Extraordinary Resolution will require a majority of not less than three quarters of the votes cast thereon and when passed at any meeting of holders of Stock duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument will be binding on all holders of Stock, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all holders of Coupons.

Law

The Stock and the provisions of the Instrument will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England. Legal proceedings in connection therewith may be brought in the courts of England.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STOCK

Stock Exchange Dealing

The Stock, in both registered and bearer forms, will be eligible to be dealt on The Stock Exchange in the Gilt-edged market and will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the dealing day after the date of the transaction. The price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest.

It is expected that dealings in the Stock on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 24th February, 1984 without documents of title and at seller's risk for deferred settlement on Thursday, 1st March, 1984.

Current United Kingdom Taxation and Stamp Duty

Interest on the Stock paid as provided herein is payable without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. In the case of Registered Stock the Registrar will, on the occasion of each interest payment, supply the Inland Revenue with the names and addresses of the holders of the Registered Stock to whom interest is due, the amount of Registered Stock held by them, the names and addresses of any other persons to whom interest is paid on the instructions of such holders and the amount of interest paid to each such person.

The United Kingdom Inland Revenue have confirmed that, notwithstanding that the issue price of the Stock will be below its nominal value, under current law no part of that nominal value paid on redemption of the Registered Stock or the Bearer Bonds in 2009 (or upon the Stock becoming redeemable following an event of default pursuant to the provisions set out under "Events of Default" above) will be treated as subject to United Kingdom tax as income (except where the recipient is a person holding the Stock as a dealer for United Kingdom tax purposes). They have also confirmed that, under current law, on a disposal of the Stock in the open market by a holder of the Stock (other than a person holding the Stock as a dealer for United Kingdom tax purposes, but including any disposal on a purchase made by the Bank or the Purchase Agent pursuant to the provisions set out under "Redemption and Purchase" above), no part of the disposal proceeds received will be subject to tax as income.

Applicants for the Stock should be aware that, following the publication of various press releases and a consultative document, draft legislation entitled "Deep Discounted Securities" was published by the United Kingdom Inland Revenue in December 1983, with a proposal that this legislation be included in the 1984 Finance Bill. The Inland Revenue have confirmed that, if legislation should be enacted in the form of the draft legislation, the United Kingdom tax position on a redemption or disposal of the Stock will remain as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

Applicants for the Stock who are uncertain as to the current or future United Kingdom tax treatment resulting from the issue of the Stock at a price below its nominal value, or as to the treatment under the revenue laws of other jurisdictions, should consult their professional advisers.

Holders of the Stock who are liable to United Kingdom taxation on capital gains should note that the provision in section 67 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 which exempts from taxation capital gains on Gilt-edged securities (as defined for such purposes) held for more than 12 months does not apply to the Stock.

Under current United Kingdom law, transfers of Stock are free of United Kingdom stamp duty.

Trustee Status

Registered Stock, when listed, will be an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Investment by trustees in Bearer Bonds is subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Trustee Act 1925.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank (the "Bank"), an international financial organisation, was established in 1966 and operates under the Agreement Establishing The Asian Development Bank (the "Charter") which is binding upon the 45 member countries currently comprising its shareholders.

The purpose of the Bank is to foster economic growth and co-operation in Asia and the Pacific (the "region") and to contribute to the economic development of the developing member countries in the region.

PAID-IN CAPITAL

As at 31st December, 1983, 81.6 per cent. of the total paid-in capital of the Bank was paid or payable in gold or convertible currencies, and 18.4 per cent. in the currencies of members with non-convertible currencies. In determining whether a currency is convertible for these purposes, the practice of the Bank is to deem as convertible the currencies of those

member countries which act in respect to their currencies in a manner consistent with certain requirements of the IMF's Articles of Agreement. For those member countries whose currencies were determined to be convertible as at 31st December, 1983, see "Borrowing and Liquidity Policies and Investment Practices—Policy on Total Borrowing".

As at 31st December, 1983, the Bank had 45 members, which had subscribed \$11,509.9 million of its capital stock, of which \$1,657.7 million was paid-in and the remainder was callable. The membership of the Bank reflects the intention of the founders that, while its operations should be limited to the region, it should incorporate the active participation and financial resources of developed nations outside the region. The Bank currently has 31 regional members, including Japan, Australia and New Zealand, providing 58 per cent. of its capital, and 14 non-regional members, comprising the United States, Canada and 12 Western European countries, including the United Kingdom, providing 42 per cent. of its capital. The percentage of voting power in the Bank's affairs held by the respective members is related, but is not directly proportional, to their capital subscriptions. The aggregate voting power of the developed member countries, which include all the non-regional members together with Japan, Australia and New Zealand, represents approximately 59 per cent. of the total. The members and their respective voting power and subscriptions to the Bank's capital stock as at 31st December, 1983 are set out in Appendix VI.

The Bank's primary activity is making loans to finance projects located within the territories of its developing members. Such activity is divided into ordinary operations and special operations. Up to 31st December, 1983, the Bank had approved loans aggregating \$9,173.7 million in its ordinary operations. Such operations are financed from the Bank's ordinary capital resources, which consist primarily of its subscribed capital stock, the proceeds of borrowings and funds derived from ordinary operations. Up to 31st December, 1983, the largest borrower from the Bank in its ordinary operations, accounting for 96 per cent. in aggregate amount of all approved ordinary operations loans, were Indonesia (24 per cent.), the Republic of Korea (19 per cent.), the Philippines (19 per cent.), Thailand (14 per cent.), Malaysia (10 per cent.), Pakistan (8 per cent.) and Singapore (2 per cent.).

Special operations loans are made primarily to those developing member countries having lower per capita gross national products ("GNPs") and debt repayment capacities than other developing members. Up to 31st December, 1983, the Bank had approved loans aggregating \$4,213.8 million in its special operations. Resources used for special operations loans, most of which are contributed by members, are segregated from ordinary capital resources.

The Charter requires separate financial statements for ordinary operations and special operations and provides that the ordinary capital resources shall under no circumstances be charged with, or used to discharge, losses or liabilities arising out of special operations or other activities for which special operations resources were originally used or committed.

In addition to its loan operations, the Bank extends technical assistance in the form of grants or loans for project preparation and evaluation, development planning and other purposes.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to the Bank from the issue of the Stock will be included in the ordinary capital resources of the Bank and used in its ordinary operations.

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom has been a member of the Bank since its establishment in 1966. As at 31st December, 1983, the United Kingdom had subscribed \$378.3 million of the Bank's capital stock, being 3.3 per cent. of the Bank's capital stock, and was entitled to cast 3.1 per cent. of the total votes. As at 31st December, 1983, the United Kingdom was, by reference to capital stock subscribed, the fourth largest non-regional member of the Bank.

CAPITALISATION

The following table sets out the outstanding borrowings, capital stock and reserves and accumulated net income relating to the Bank's ordinary operations as at 31st December, 1983. These figures are unaudited:

	(millions of dollars)
Borrowings (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	1,219.6
Payable in Japanese yen	745.0
Payable in Deutsche Marks	655.0
Payable in Swiss francs	555.6
Payable in U.S. dollars	167.2
Payable in Netherlands guilders	85.5
Total Borrowings	3,428.6
Capital Stock	
Subscribed	11,509.9
Less – callable capital subscribed	9,852.2

The Bank is empowered by the Charter, under certain conditions, to guarantee, as primary or secondary obligor, loans for economic development projects in which the Bank also participates as a lender. To date, the Bank has not extended any such guarantee.

The Bank is also empowered, under certain conditions, to make equity investments. As at 31st December, 1983, the Bank had approved two such equity investments aggregating \$3.0 million.

ORDINARY OPERATIONS

Ordinary Operations Loans

Under the Charter, the total amount of loan commitments outstanding plus equity investments and guarantees made by the Bank in its ordinary operations may not at any time exceed the total amount of its unimpaired paid-in capital, reserves and surplus plus those in its ordinary capital resources, exclusive of a Special Reserve for meeting liabilities of the Bank on its borrowings and guarantees and other reserves not available for ordinary operations.

Between its establishment and 31st December, 1983, the Bank had approved 375 loans from its ordinary capital resources for projects in 16 developing member countries, in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$9,173.7 million, including technical assistance loans refinanced in subsequent loans, of which \$4,157.6 million had been disbursed.

A breakdown by sector of the Bank's total ordinary operations loans approved and effective as at 31st December, 1983 is as follows:

Sector	Total Loans Approved		Total Effective Loans	
	to 31st December, 1983	as at 31st December, 1983	Amount (\$ millions)	Per cent.
Energy ..	2,537.3	27.7	1,949.6	29.0
Agriculture and agro-industry ..	1,883.3	20.5	1,443.2	21.5
Transport and communications ..	1,439.8	15.7	1,211.9	18.0
Water supply ..	925.5	10.1	689.6	10.3
Industry and non-fuel minerals ..	357.5	3.9	163.6	2.4
Urban development ..	286.1	3.1	234.8	3.5
Education ..	325.8	3.6	194.2	2.9
Health and population ..	76.3	0.8	69.4	1.0
Development banks (Note 1) ..	1,342.1	14.6	762.4	11.4
Total ..	9,173.7	100.0	6,718.7	100.0

Note: (1) Loans to development banks in member countries which are re-loaned to finance small and medium-scale industries in various sectors.
(2) After deducting adjustments expressing \$231.2 million to reflect, in United States dollars, the value of loans denominated in other currencies which were still outstanding as at 31st December, 1983. Such adjustments refer to changes in exchange rates between the date of disbursement of these disbursed and outstanding currencies and 31st December, 1983. These loans are repayable to the Bank in the same currencies in which they are disbursed.

The Bank's loans cover only portions of the total costs of the projects it finances, including in certain cases interest and other charges incurred during construction. Projects directly financed by the Bank from its ordinary capital resources with loans approved up to 31st December, 1983, were estimated, at the time of their respective approvals, to have a total aggregate cost of approximately \$18,169.6 million, of which approximately 40 per cent. was to be financed by the Bank. In addition, the Bank has made loans through national development banks for projects for which substantial local resources must also be made available.

The maturities of the loans extended by the Bank from its ordinary capital resources range between 10 and 30 years, including grace periods with respect to the repayment of principal ranging between two and seven years. The average life of loans committed at 31st December, 1983 was 11.22 years. As at 31st December, 1983, the maturity structure of the Bank's effective loans was as follows:

Maturing	Total Effective Loans as at 31st December, 1983	
	(millions of dollars)	
1984/1988 ..	1,283.6	
1989/1993 ..	1,789.7	
1994/1998 ..	1,926.7	
1999/2003 ..	1,420.7	
2004/2008 ..	513.3	
2009/2013 ..	41.2	
	6,692.9	
Less—adjustments (Note 1) ..	250.5	
Total ..	6,718.7	

Note: (1) Represents translation adjustments of \$331.1 million and cancellations and prepayments of \$19.3 million which have not been reflected to specific maturities.

Loss/Loss Experience

The Bank has not suffered any loan losses in its ordinary operations to date and follows a policy of not taking part in debt rescheduling agreements. Occasional delays have occurred in loan service payments but these have not been material to the Bank's operations.

Loan Charges, Special Reserve and Return on Average Earnings Assets

In its ordinary operations, the Bank's policy is periodically to set interest rates at levels which broadly reflect the cost of its borrowings, administrative expenses and its long-term income policies. Interest is charged only from the time of disbursement and remains at a fixed rate throughout the life of each loan. The Bank's ordinary operations lending rate has varied from 6 per cent. to 11 per cent. The rate is reviewed at least annually by the Board of Directors. On 9th June, 1983, the Board of Directors approved a new lending rate of 10% per cent. applicable to all loans approved from 1st July, 1983.

The Bank charges a commission on direct loans made or participated in as part of its ordinary operations. The commission is charged on the amount of each loan outstanding and must be at a rate of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, unless the Bank decides to reduce this rate by a vote of two thirds of the members representing not less than three quarters of the total voting power of the members. Currently, the lending rate charged on loans includes a commission at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The commission is credited to a Special Reserve for meeting liabilities of the Bank on its borrowings. As at 31st December, 1983, the Special Reserve amounted to \$15.1 million.

In addition to interest and commission, a commitment charge, currently 0.75 per cent. per annum, is levied on the undisbursed portion of loans.

For the years 1980 to 1983, the average interest rates on the Bank's loans, the return on average earning assets and the average cost of the Bank's borrowings and other funds were as follows:

	Year ended 31st December,		
	1980	1981	1983
Average interest rate on loans approved in period (Note 1) ..	8.79	9.99	11.00
Average interest rate on disbursed and outstanding loans—end of period (Note 1) ..	8.08	8.08	8.12
Return on average earning assets (Note 2) ..	9.26	9.65	10.06
Average cost of total borrowings outstanding and other funds available during period (Note 3) ..	4.18	4.28	4.82

Note: (1) Includes commission of 1 per cent. per annum, less 0.75 per cent. applicable to undisbursed loans. Weighted by amount only.
(2) Includes 0.75% per annum applicable to undisbursed loans.

(3) Comprises of interest and net related gains or losses on investments, interest on disbursed and outstanding loans as a percentage of the average of undisbursed and disbursed and outstanding loans (computed on the basis of month-end amounts).

(4) Comprises of interest expense, including net amortisation of discounts, premiums and fees, and other expense, plus percentage of capital as a percentage of the average of month-end amounts. Total funds available in the Bank include borrowed funds, paid-in capital not transferred to Special Funds, Reserves and accumulated net income.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Bank is authorised under the Charter to administer Special Funds, the resources of which may be used in its special operations for granting technical assistance and making loans with longer maturities, longer grace periods and lower interest rates than those established for ordinary operations. Projects financed from Special Funds are selected, appraised and administered in the same manner as projects financed from ordinary resources.

The resources of such Special Funds include voluntary contributions made by members, income on Special Funds loans, income earned by investment of undisbursed Special Funds resources and amounts of unimpaired paid-in capital set aside to Special Funds by the Board of Governors. Such amounts set aside are limited by the Charter to 10 per cent. of the unimpaired paid-in capital. Special Funds currently consist of the Asian Development Fund and the Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Under the Charter, Special Fund resources must at all times be held and used entirely separately from the ordinary capital resources of the Bank. The Charter provides that the financial statements of the Bank shall show the ordinary operations and special operations separately and that the ordinary capital resources of the Bank in no circumstances be charged with, or used to discharge, losses or liabilities arising out of special operations or other activities for which Special Funds resources were originally used or committed. Expenses of the Bank directly pertaining to special operations are charged to Special Funds resources, and administrative expenditures of the bank are allocated between ordinary capital resources and Special Funds resources based on a formula which takes into consideration all administrative expenditures and the number of loans approved.

Asian Development Fund

The Asian Development Fund (the "ADF") is the Special Fund for financing special operations loans on concessional terms. It is the current policy of the Bank to extend ADF loans only to those developing member countries having a low per capita GNP and limited external debt repayment capacity in comparison with other developing member countries. ADF loans bear only a service charge of 1 per cent. per annum on outstanding amounts and require repayment over a 40-year period (including 10 years of grace with respect to principal repayments) with the exception of certain loans extended to enhance existing production facilities in high priority sectors which are repayable over a 25-year period (including eight years of grace with respect to principal repayments).

As at 31st December, 1983, the aggregate resources of the ADF committed to ADF loans and available for loan commitments amounted to \$4,207.3 million, consisting of \$4,000.1 million contributed by member countries, \$49.8 million set aside by the Board of Governors from ordinary resources, \$152.3 million of accumulated income (net of \$19.3 million of accumulated translation adjustments) and \$5.1 million of other resources.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Bank is authorised to meet requests from member countries for technical assistance in such fields as the preparation and evaluation of specific development projects, the preparation and execution of development plans and the creation of new institutions and the strengthening of existing institutions serving agriculture, industry and public administration. Recipients of technical assistance may be governments or any of the other entities authorised to receive Bank loans. The technical assistance extended by the Bank may be either on a grant or a loan basis.

The Charter limits the funds which may be drawn upon to provide technical assistance on a grant basis to the amount of the Bank's net income from ordinary operations plus any Special Funds resources (including net income from special operations) available for such purposes.

As at 31st December, 1983, the Bank had received from its members a total of \$63.1 million in contributions and contributions for contributions to its Technical Assistance Special Fund. As at that date, technical assistance grants in a total amount of \$44.3 million had been financed from the Technical Assistance Special Fund while the cumulative amount of such grants financed from the Bank's net income was \$14.1 million. Total technical assistance approved by the Bank until that date amounted to approximately \$147.3 million, including amounts administered by the Bank on behalf of other entities. Such assistance had been approved for 26 of the Bank's developing member countries and for certain regional activities.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS AND CO-FINANCING

The Bank maintains close relations with other international development organisations and acts as administrator for, or has made joint financing arrangements with, several multilateral and bilateral development agencies in connection with a number of projects in the region. The Bank has also been joined by commercial banks in co-financing several projects in the region, and expects to promote increased commercial co-financing.

BORROWING AND LIQUIDITY POLICIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The Charter authorises the Bank to supplement its ordinary capital resources by raising funds through borrowings in member countries or elsewhere. Under the Charter, the Bank must obtain the approval of the country in which the Bank's obligations are to be sold, as well as of any member country in whose currency such obligations are to be denominated, and the Bank must also obtain the approval of such countries that the proceeds of such borrowing may be exchanged for the currency of any member without restriction. The Charter also requires the Bank, before determining to sell its obligations in a particular country, to consider the amount of previous borrowings in that country and the amount of previous borrowings and the availability of funds in other countries, adhering to the general principle that its borrowings should be diversified as to country of borrowing. Proceeds of borrowings are loaned or invested in the same currencies in which they are borrowed so that the Bank does not maintain a currency position whereby it could realise a gain or a loss on exchange.

The Bank has previously borrowed in the capital markets of Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United States as well as in international capital markets and from certain governments and central banks of member countries. The Bank expects to continue to raise funds for its ordinary operations through the issue and sale of debt obligations in national and international markets, as conditions permit.

The average life of the Bank's outstanding borrowings at the end of each of the four years ended 31st December, 1983 was 5.78 years, 7.03 years, 7.41 years and 7.72 years respectively. As at 31st December, 1983, the maturity structure of the Bank's outstanding borrowings was as follows:

Maturing	Capital market borrowings (millions of dollars)	Borrowings from official sources (1)	Total
1984/1988 ..	582.5	161.2	743.7
1989/1993 ..	2,049.9	103.7	2,153.6
1994/1998 ..	757.6	—	757.6
1999/2003 ..	31.9	—	31.9
Total ..	3,441.9	264.9	3,706.8/2

Note: (1) Official sources are governments, central banks and other governmental institutions.

(2) Includes \$279.1 million of unauthorised original discount at issuance for the 10-year Zero Coupon Notes of 1982.

POLICY ON TOTAL BORROWING

It is the Bank's present policy not to enter into any new borrowing or guarantee chargeable to its ordinary capital resources if such borrowing or guaranteed, when added to the outstanding borrowings and guarantees, would exceed the amount of the callable capital stock subscribed by the members whose currencies are convertible. These members, whose aggregate subscription to the callable capital was \$6,640.6 million as at 31st December, 1983, currently include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cook Islands, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As at 31st December, 1983, the aggregate of outstanding borrowings of the Bank was \$3,428.6 million, representing 52 per cent. of such callable capital.

The Bank's investment activities are restricted in several ways. It is the Bank's policy to make investments in the same currencies in which funds are received. The Board of Directors of the Bank has prescribed investment guidelines for the Bank which, subject to specific restrictions, limit the Bank's investments to (i) obligations issued or guaranteed by the governments of member countries or by governmental agencies thereof, (ii) time deposits and other unconditional obligations of banks and governmental monetary agencies in member countries, and (iii) obligations issued by specified multilateral development banks. Under the current investment guidelines, the Bank's investments are limited to maximum maturities of five years and three months from the date of purchase, with the exception that up to 20 per cent. of such investments may be made for maturities of up to 10 years from the date of purchase.

Within these restrictions, the Bank maintains investment practices designed to generate a favourable return while maintaining emphasis on security and liquidity. Returns on investments are subject to changes in market conditions.

FINANCIAL YEAR, ALLOCATION OF NET INCOME AND RESERVES

Financial Year

The financial year of the Bank is the calendar year. The Board of Governors determines annually what part of the Bank's net income, after making provision for reserves, shall be allocated to surpluses and what part, if any, shall be distributed. The net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve for the year ended 31st December, 1982 of \$151.4 million was allocated in full to the Ordinary Reserve of the Bank.

The net income for the year ended 31st December, 1983 is expected to be allocated in full to the Ordinary Reserve of the Bank



**Asian
Development
Bank**

APPENDIX II

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK — ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**

FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1982 AND (UNAUDITED) THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1983

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (thousands of dollars—Note A)
Funds were provided by						
Operations						
Net income	87,323	117,907	145,831	160,967	174,838	179,556
Accrued interest and other expenses	11,229	4,694	5,750	15,358	20,232	15,525
Accrued income including capitalised interest and commitment charges on loans	(34,437)	(31,475)	(19,465)	(29,447)	(31,455)	(18,701)
Administration Charge (Note F)	(10,308)	(15,423)	(20,268)	(25,118)	(27,410)	(35,690)
Commissions (transferred to Special Reserve Fund assets)	(13,728)	(16,817)	(19,299)	(21,299)	(23,403)	(28,002)
Other net	2,061	2,541	2,565	3,093	10,368	21,660
Funds provided by operations	42,140	61,427	95,114	103,354	123,170	134,348
Borrowings	350,502	328,643	325,398	795,924	894,587	974,666
Capital subscriptions	126,988	127,327	121,784	122,784	6,824	36,380
Demand obligations of members encashed	40,171	40,989	5,105	2,953	6,818	32,755
Loans collected	70,542	93,862	119,126	135,611	139,847	154,732
Loans sold	1,300	1,909	—	—	—	—
Administration Charge collected	8,852	12,682	19,493	31,078	28,743	26,084
Decrease (increase) in loans disbursed and outstanding as a result of currency revaluations	(180,323)	72,361	9,966	145,354	127,476	139,631
Decrease (increase) in other assets as a result of currency revaluations	(11,052)	6,688	8,327	20,381	21,880	11,573
Decrease (increase) in capital set aside and transferred to Asian Development Fund due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as unit of value	(4,591)	(693)	1,996	5,306	2,897	2,674
Net credit (charge) to Ordinary Reserve due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as unit of value	(17,753)	(4,318)	9,345	24,698	13,974	13,027
Total	426,776	740,877	715,654	1,387,643	1,366,216	1,525,870
Funds utilised for						
Loans disbursed	277,219	346,669	415,856	501,657	598,940	693,601
Demand obligations of members received	55,046	71,455	65,284	69,405	3,361	19,282
Bonds purchased for redemption and borrowings redeemed	140,910	105,297	205,382	267,927	239,118	203,697
Net translation adjustments	(32,804)	18,076	(5,301)	40,539	38,861	33,142
Property, furniture and equipment acquired	—	—	—	1,373	1,319	13,487
Decrease (increase) in borrowings as a result of currency revaluations	(195,552)	56,095	25,347	126,266	125,170	168,059
Decrease (increase) in matured and paid capital subscriptions due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as unit of value	(102,384)	(27,491)	43,165	146,620	84,668	79,108
Net maintenance of value adjustments	73,961	68,403	(48,768)	(36,609)	7,655	(14,208)
Other net	2,881	1,607	12,038	20,414	9,136	29,354
Total	219,277	640,111	712,993	1,137,592	1,108,208	1,225,722
Increase in Cash in Banks and Investments	207,499	100,766	2,661	250,051	258,008	300,148

The accompanying notes to financial statements (Appendix VII) are an integral part of this statement.

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1982 AND (UNAUDITED) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1983

1982	1983 (unaudited)	1982	1983 (unaudited)
<i>(thousands of dollars—Note A)</i>			

ASSETS	LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES
Cash in Banks (Note B)	53,044
Investments (Note C)	55,898
Government and government guaranteed obligations — amortised cost (Face amounts \$1,201,773 — 31st December, 1982; \$1,321,506 — 31st December, 1983)	1,193,524
Time deposits and other obligations of banks	640,459 1,833,983 815,965 2,131,277
Losses (See Appendix IV) (Note A) — Loans approved — (\$7,983,943 — 31st December, 1982; \$9,173,733 — 31st December, 1983) Effective loans	6,036,704 6,718,685
Accrued income	57,356
On investments	62,673
On loans	120,029 71,069 116,927
Amounts Receivable from Members Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations (Notes B and D)	377,061 353,457
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings (Note E)	1,562 1,569
Subscription instalments (Note D)	284 378,907 7,797 362,823
Other Assets Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings (Note E)	86,133 112,277
Administration Charge receivable from the Asian Development Fund (Note F)	2,087 11,693
Unamortised issuance costs of borrowings (Note G)	37,417 49,525
Property, furniture and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$320 — 31st December, 1982; \$381 — 31st December, 1983) (Note A)	1,319 14,806 203,685
Miscellaneous	11,137 138,093 15,384
Special Reserve Fund Assets (Note G)	123,300 151,302

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES	
Undisbursed Balances of Effective Loans (See Appendix IV)	3,352,075 3,613,015
Borrowings Principal amounts outstanding (See Appendix V)	2,809,894 3,428,637
Less — unamortised discounts and premiums on interest-bearing bonds and notes	9,181 2,800,713
Capital and Reserves (SDRs in thousands) Capital Stock (See Appendix VI) (Note D) Authorized (SDR 7,230,570 — 31st December, 1982; SDR 14,768,070 — 31st December, 1983) Subscribed (SDR 7,160,370 — 31st December, 1982; SDR 10,993,800 — 31st December, 1983)	1,137,592 11,047 3,417,590
Less — "callable" shares subscribed	7,898,676 11,509,959
"Paid-in" shares subscribed	1,335,232 1,657,730
Less — subscription instalments not due	4,661 162,430
Subscription instalments matured	1,530,571 1,495,300
Less — capital set aside and transferred to the Asian Development Fund (Note H)	52,519 49,845
Advance payments on subscriptions (Note D)	254 310
Accumulated translation adjustments (Note A)	(43,715) (76,857)
Ordinary Reserve (Note H)	665,683 830,145
Special Reserve (Note G)	123,300 151,302
Net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve for the years ended 31st December, 1982 and 31st December, 1983 (See Appendix I) (Note I)	151,435 2,375,009 151,554 2,501,905

The accompanying notes to financial statements (Appendix VII) are an integral part of this statement.

APPENDIX IV

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK — ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS (NOTE I)**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1982 AND (UNAUDITED) 31ST DECEMBER, 1983

Borrowers/Guarantors (2)	Principal Amount (thousands of dollars—Note A)	Loans yet to Effective Refunding and Cancellation	Payments Received		
			On loans held by Bank	For loans sold	Effective Loans Undisbursed Balances of Effective Loans
Bangladesh	11,400	—	2,082	4,848	—
Burma	6,600	—	661	5,919	78
China, Republic of	100,390	—	9,252	52,395	2,800
Fiji	45,908	—	112	3,250	42,538
Hong Kong	101,503	—	4,503	31,268	3,859
Indonesia	2,204,000	337,450	44,634	37,497	1,784,419 1,314,403 470,016
Korea, Republic of	1,771,830	132,800	27,353	294,985	3,456 1,268,236 505,841 758,395
Malaysia	881,828	82,500	43,181	60,606	2,140 693,401 325,437 367,964
Nepal	2,000	—	2,000	—	—
Pakistan	739,170	126,800	32,174	78,427	—
Papua New Guinea	68,950	—	572	491	501,769 188,372 313,397
Philippines	1,755,840	207,840	22,376	100,377	423 1,424,464 737,807 686,657
Singapore	178,000	—	32,542	46,006	96,702 19,452 77,250
Sri Lanka	14,133	—	931	10,352	2,852
Thailand	1,288,180	201,000	47,588	79,625	1,711 958,236 452,004 506,252
Viet Nam	3,930	—	2,389	180	— 1,361 — 1,361
Adjustments in United States dollar equivalents of loans disbursed	—	—	—	—	(231,202) (231,202) (231,202)
Total 31st December, 1983	9,173,733	1,088,390	31		

APPENDIX VII

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—
ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
(Information relating to the year ended 31st December, 1983 is unaudited)
NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Functional Currencies and Reporting Currency
The currencies of members are functional currencies. The reporting currency is the United States dollar, and the financial statements are expressed in thousands of current United States dollars.

(2) Capital Stock

The capital stock is defined in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Articles of Agreement "in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 31st January, 1966" ("the 1966 dollar"). The capital stock had historically been translated into the current United States dollar (the Bank's unit of account) on the basis of its par value in terms of gold. From 1973 until 31st March, 1976, the rate arrived at on this basis was \$1.20635 per 1966 dollar. Since 1st April, 1976, at which time the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF") came into effect, currencies no longer have par values in terms of gold. The Bank is examining the implications of the change on the value of its capital stock but has not made a decision on the matter. Pending such a decision, the Bank's capital stock has been valued for purposes of the accompanying financial statements in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR), at the value in current U.S. dollars as computed by the IMF. As at 31st December, 1983, the SDR was valued at \$1.04695 (\$1.1031—1982). (See Note D. This note also shows what the value of the Bank's capital stock would be if expressed in terms of \$1.20635 per 1966 dollar.)

(3) Translation of Currencies

Assets and liabilities are translated from their functional currencies to the reporting currency generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. Exchange expense amounts are translated for each quarter generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning and the middle of each month (at the beginning of the quarter in 1982; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the quarter). Translation adjustments, other than those arising in maintenance of value of currency holdings (see Note E), are charged or credited to "Accumulated translation adjustments". Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions among functional currencies are included in income.

(4) Loans

Effective 1st January, 1983, the Bank adopted an Exchange Risk Pooling System for its lending operations as a means of equalising exchange rate risk among borrowers. All loans negotiated after that date have been included in the system and borrowers under earlier loans are given the option of having the undisbursed balances of their loans included in the system. The portion of all currencies disbursed and not yet due for repayment under all loans or portions of loans included in the system (pooled loans). The principal amount outstanding and outstanding under each pooled loan consists of its pro-rata share of each of the currencies and the composite exchange adjustment of the pool from time to time. The borrowers of loans, and portions of loans not included in the system, remain obliged to repay the Bank the currencies used by the Bank in making disbursements on their loans.

(5) Unamortised Issue Costs of Borrowings

Unamortised issuance costs of borrowings are rateably amortised over the life of each issue.

(6) Property, Furniture and Equipment

The headquarters building of the Bank, including land, facilities and fixtures, and the initial cost of necessary staff amenities and other related furnishings have been provided by the Bank by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines which has also provided additional office space in a second building. The Bank has leased additional office space in other buildings and has fitted and furnished all additional office space. To meet the Bank's needs for future office accommodations, the Bank has purchased a parcel of land at a site near the Orlina Commercial Center in Metro Manila at the cost of \$9.55 million equivalent for the construction of a proposed new headquarters building. Significant purchases of property, furniture and equipment by the Bank are capitalised and depreciated over estimated useful lives of related assets using the straight-line method. Other purchases are charged to expense.

(7) Staff Retirement Costs

The Bank absorbs all expenses of administering the Staff Retirement Plan and charges all of its contributions thereto (see Note J) to administrative expenses currently.

NOTE B—RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CASH IN BANKS AND DEMAND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

In accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2(f), the use by the Bank or by any recipient from the Bank may be restricted by the member to payments for goods or services produced and intended for use in its territory, as follows:

The use of cash in banks and demand obligations in the currencies of 27 members aggregating \$15,720,000 (\$48,336,000—1982) and \$214,490,000 (\$21,342,000—1982) respectively.

In accordance with Article 24, paragraphs 2(i) and (ii), the use by the Bank or by any recipient from the Bank has been restricted by the member to payments for goods or services produced in its territory, as follows:

The use of cash in banks and demand obligations in the currencies of two members aggregating \$35,000 (\$72,000—1982) and \$3,706,000 (\$4,483,000—1982) respectively.

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

As at 31st December, 1983, the market value of investments was \$2,129,723,000 (\$1,362,951,000—1982), including investments not traded in the market which were valued at their cost or amortised cost of \$1,014,910,000 (\$727,786,000—1982). During the year ended 31st December, 1983, sales of investments resulted in a net gain of \$4,504,000 (\$4,466,000—1982). Gains and losses on sales of investments are measured by the difference between average amortised cost and the net proceeds of sales. The annualised rate of return on the average investments held for the year, based on the portfolio held at the end of each month, including realised gains and losses, was 10.28 per cent (11.46 per cent—1982).

NOTE D—CAPITAL STOCK

The authorised capital stock of the Bank consists of 1,476,807 shares (722,157—1982), of which 1,099,389 (716,037—1982) shares have been subscribed by members. Of the subscribed shares, 941,041 (576,864—1982) are "callable" and 158,139 (139,173—1982) are "paid-in". The "callable" share capital is subject to call by the Bank only as and when required to meet the Bank's obligations incurred on borrowings or on guarantees. The "paid-in" share capital is payable or has been paid in installments partly in convertible currencies and partly in the currency of the subscribing member. In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Articles, the Bank accepts non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations in satisfaction of the portion payable in the currency of the member, provided such currency is not required by the Bank for the conduct of its operations.

In the Articles, the Bank's capital stock is defined "in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 31st January, 1966", and the value of each share of stock is defined as being 10,000 1966 dollars. On 1st April, 1978, the Second Amendment to the IMF Articles entered into force, under which gold has been abolished as a common denominator of the international monetary system, currencies no longer have par values in terms of the SDR. Similarly, the provisions of United States law defining the par value of the United States dollar in terms of gold was repealed. As a result of these changes, the pre-existing basis for translating the term "United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 31st January, 1966" into current United States dollars, or into any other currency, no longer exists.

The Bank is considering a proposal that its capital stock be redefined in terms of SDRs and the Government has raised the question whether the substitution of a new unit of value, insofar as it would give rise to any new obligation with respect to maintenance of value and capital stock subscription payments, should be made only by amendment of the Articles. This member has also raised questions as to the appropriateness of substituting a unit of value other than the SDR, the desirability of retaining the principle of maintenance of value, and the form in which maintenance of value should be applied.

The General Counsel of the Bank is of the opinion that the SDR is the successor in the international monetary system to the gold-based dollar, and that pending the exercise by the appropriate authorities of the Bank of their statutory powers under Chapter IX of the Articles, references in the Articles to the 1966 dollar should be read as referring to the SDR as defined from time to time by the IMF. In view of this, and pending consideration and action on the issues referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Bank has for the purposes of these financial statements expressed the value of its capital stock in terms of the SDR, on the basis that each share has the value of SDR 10,000. For the purposes of financial statements, it has also measured the mutual obligations of each member and of the Bank with respect to maintenance of value of currency holdings by that standard. However, the appropriate authorities of the Bank could decide that the value of each share should be fixed at \$1.20635, on the basis of a substitution of 1.20635 current United States dollars for each 1966 dollar.

When the SDR was introduced into the IMF Articles in 1969, it was expressed in terms of a specific weight of gold equal to the gold content of the 1966 dollar. Since 1st July, 1974, its value has been based on the weighted relative values of a number of major currencies (a "currency basket"). On 1st July, 1974, the value of the SDR, expressed in terms of United States dollars, was \$1.20635, namely the same value as the 1966 dollar, but subsequently the value in current monetary terms has varied from day to day. Effective 1st July, 1978, the IMF made certain adjustments in the SDR currency basket, and established a method for further adjustments at five-yearly intervals, to reflect changes in the relative importance of currencies over time, while ensuring continuity and reasonable predictability for the valuation of the SDR. The IMF further revised the currency basket effective 1st January, 1981 by reducing the number of currencies from 16 to 5. The adjustments made at the time of the changes were such that the value of the revised baskets in terms of any currency was exactly the same under both the then existing and the revised valuations. As at 31st December, 1983, the value of the SDR in terms of the United States dollar was \$1.04695 (\$1.1031—1982) giving a value for each share of the Bank's capital equivalent to \$10,469.50 (\$11,031.10—1982).

If the capital stock as at 31st December, 1983 had been valued in terms of \$12,063.50 per share, the "callable" capital subscribed would have been \$11,352,248,000 (\$6,598,999,000—1982), instead of \$9,852,229,000 (\$6,363,444,000—1982), the "paid-in" capital subscribed would have been \$1,152,231,000 (\$8,871,000—1982), instead of \$1,152,730,000 (\$1,262,371,000—1982), and the total capital would have been \$12,362,371,000 (\$8,637,913,000—1982), instead of \$11,509,559,000 (\$7,898,576,000—1982), and maintenance of value obligations would have been \$206,027,000 (\$154,154,000—1982) receivable from members, instead of \$21,315,000 (\$33,523,000—1982) receivable from members.

As at 31st December, 1983, all matured instalments amounting to \$1,495,300,000 (\$1,530,571,000—1982) were received except \$7,797,000 (\$384,000—1982). Instalments not due aggregating \$162,430,000 (\$4,661,000—1982) are receivable as follows:

	31st December, 1983	31st December, 1982
	(dollars)	
1983	2,653,000	
1984	1,950,000	41,985,000
1985	58,000	40,189,000
1986	—	40,134,000
1987	—	40,133,000

Payment in respect of capital subscription instalments in advance of due dates are shown in the balance sheet (under the title "Capital and Reserves") as "Advance payments on subscriptions" pending the determination of the full value of such payments based on the rate of exchange to be used by the Bank as of the date on which such payments are actually due.

NOTE E—MAINTENANCE OF VALUE OF CURRENCY HOLDINGS

Prior to 1st April, 1978, the effective date of the Second Amendment to the IMF Articles, the Bank implemented maintenance of value in respect of holdings of member currencies in terms of 1966 dollars, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of its Articles and relevant resolutions of the Board of Directors. The "Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings" under "Amounts Receivable From Members" represent the aggregate amounts receivable resulting from changes in exchange rates of member currencies from those previously used for the purpose of computing maintenance of value of the Bank's holdings of certain member currencies (see Note D).

Since 1st April, 1978, inasmuch as the valuation of the Bank's capital stock and the basis of determining possible maintenance of value obligations are still under consideration, notional amounts have been calculated provisionally as receivable from or payable to members in order to maintain the value of currency holdings in terms of the SDR. The timing of any establishment and settlement of such amounts is uncertain. The notional amounts as at 31st December, 1983, consisting of receivables of \$1,495,300,000 (\$1,530,571,000—1982) and payables of \$7,797,000 (\$384,000—1982) represent (a) the net decrease of \$206,027,000 (\$4,661,000—1982) in the value of currency holdings in terms of the SDR, during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1983, offset by (b) the decrease of \$184,712,000 (\$1,183,000—1982) in amounts required to maintain the value of such currency holdings to the extent of matured and paid capital subscriptions due to the decrease in the value of the SDR in relation to the United States dollar during the same period.

NOTE F—INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income from other sources includes an exchange gain of \$163,000 (\$1,388,000—1978), loss of \$450,000—1979, loss of \$544,000—1980, loss of \$1,393,000—1981, loss of \$831,000—1982).

During the year ended 31st December, 1983, interest expense of \$537,000 was capitalised as a part of the cost of the proposed new headquarters building.

Administrative expenses are net of Administration Charge to Special Operations amounting to \$35,690,000 (\$10,308,000—1978, \$1,5,423,000—1979, \$20,368,000—1980, \$25,118,000—1981, and \$27,410,000—1982). The Administration Charge to Special Operations is presently based on a formula which takes into consideration all administrative expenses (other than those pertaining directly to ordinary operations and special operations) and the number of loans approved.

NOTE G—SPECIAL RESERVE

In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(i), the Bank charges a commission calculated at one per cent, per annum of the outstanding amount of loans made by it from the ordinary capital resources. In accordance with Article 17, an amount equivalent to such commissions is appropriated to Special Reserve. Special Reserve Fund assets consist of government and government guaranteed obligations (time deposits and certificates of deposit—1982).

NOTE H—CAPITAL SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 1(i), the Board of Governors has authorised the setting aside of 10 per cent of the unpaired "paid-in" capital paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(a) and of the convertible currency portion paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(b) as at 28th April, 1973 to be used as a part of the Special Funds of the Bank. The resources so set aside, amounting to \$49,845,000 (\$52,519,000—1982) as at 31st December, 1983 expressed in terms of the SDR on the basis of \$1,04695 (\$1.1031—1982) per SDR (\$57,434,000 in terms of \$1.20635 per 1966 dollar—see Notes A and D), were allocated and transferred to the Asian Development Fund.

NOTE I—ORDINARY RESERVE AND NET INCOME AFTER APPROPRIATION OF COMMISSIONS TO SPECIAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of Article 40, the Board of Governors shall determine annually what part of the net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve (see Note G) shall be allocated, after making provisions for reserves, to surplus and what part, if any, shall be distributed to the members. Net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve up to the year ended 31st December, 1982 was allocated to the Ordinary Reserve.

The restatement of the capital stock for purposes of these financial statements on the basis of the SDR instead of the 1966 dollar (see Notes A and D) resulted in a net credit of \$12,027,000 to the Ordinary Reserve during the year (\$1,397,000—1982). This net credit represents the amount of \$79,108,000 (\$84,668,000—1982) restatement of the matured and paid capital subscriptions offset by the net amount of \$66,081,000 (\$70,694,000—1982) national maintenance of value adjustments attributable to the changes in the value of the SDR in relation to the United States dollar, the Bank's unit of account, during the year. (See Note E.)

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The actuarial present value of vested and non-vested accumulated Plan benefits as at 30th September, 1983, the date of the last actuarial valuation, totalled \$36,870,000 (\$29,259,000—1982) and \$2,301,000 (\$2,949,000—1982) respectively. Net assets available for benefits totalled \$62,643,000 (\$42,785,000—1982) as at 30th September, 1983. The weighted average assumed rate of return used in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits was 8 per cent.

NOTE K—SERVICES TO MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Bank's outstanding commitments for technical assistance projects and programmes totalled approximately \$24,840,000 as at 31st December, 1983 (\$17,015,000—1982). The available commitment to the Technical Assistance Special Fund may be used to meet expenditures arising out of the commitments. The amount shown is exclusive of technical assistance services made available on a non-reimbursable basis; however, when technical assistance rendered is part of a contract, the amount paid to loans for specific projects, the portion representing the cost of design and construction and any remaining balance over \$150,000 will be converted to the subsequent loan. Under such options, technical assistance expenditures of \$62,000 (nil in each of the years 1978 to 1981 and \$31,000 in 1982) were charged to loans and credited to income of ordinary capital resources during the year ended 31st December, 1983.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bank has agreed to pay the Underwriters commissions aggregating £1.25 per £1,000 nominal of Stock for these services as manager and underwriters of the issue, out of which will be paid, on behalf of the Bank, commissions to the brokers to the issue (Rowe & Pitman and Phillips & Drew) and certain other persons who have agreed to accept sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Bank will pay brokerage of £12.5p per £1,000 nominal of Stock to recognised banks or stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp. This commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of a sub-underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding brokerage) are

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Unitech is making its long-awaited move to extend its United States electronic components business by acquiring US Components Inc. for \$3m (£2.1m) in cash.

The company made profits of \$227,000 in the year to the end of last April and a recent property appraisal has indicated that the company's buildings should be valued at \$300,000 more than their \$1.4m book value.

US Components makes connectors for the electronic and military markets. Its chief executive has signed a two-year service agreement as part of the deal. Unitech's shares fell 3p to 270p in response to the news yesterday.

● Grainger Trust, a USM-quoted property group, has raised £3m by placing all 11% per cent, first mortgage debenture stock, 2024, with institutions at 298.58 per cent, giving a gross redemption yield of 11.92 per cent. Grainger will use the cash to pay off some short-term debts and help fund expansion.

● Atwoods has agreed to acquire 10,000 ordinary shares in Drinkwater and Murray (half of its capital) for £125,000. Atwoods already holds the remaining 10,000 shares.

D and M is the freehold owner of Cripps Farm, Harefield, Middlesex, comprising farm buildings and 49 acres of mineral-bearing agricultural land. The farm is subject to an agricultural tenancy.

It has recently been independently professionally valued at £200,000, taking into account the potential for mineral extraction.

● Abercom Group (South African financial and industrial

Group). Half-year to Dec. 31 1983. Interim payment cut from 16 to 6 cents a share. Figures in £000. Continuing operations: Total 103,305 (£12,118). Pre-tax profit 5,907 (5,273). Interest 1,775 (2,442). Tax 1,322 (1,124).

Discontinued operations: Pretax loss nil (2,998). Post-tax loss nil (1,615). Total profit after tax 4,585 (2,534). Results for the second half are expected to be about those of the first.

● Harion Group's offshoot, Visijar Tuckers, is to acquire 50 per cent of the French-based distribution company, Auxijar. Visijar will acquire 50 per cent for about £15,000 cash and will provide an interest-free medium-term loan of about £15,000 until December 1988. Visijar also has an option to acquire the other 50 per cent at any time between 1986 and 1989, based on a profits formula.

● Initial acquisitions: Further overseas acquisitions have been made. These comprise, in Australia, the purchase of the Canberra Steam Laundry for £533,000 and on the US, the purchase of the trade of Bailey Coat, apron and linen supply, for £437,000.

In the UK, two further diversifications have been achieved, including the establishment of a special purpose leasing company, in which American Express Leasing (UK) has taken a minority interest of 24 per cent.

The company, Initial Leasing, will concentrate on medium-sized transactions involving the supply of equipment to industry. An annual rate of investment of not less than £10m is planned.

The tax laws have accumulated a web of discrimination against individual share ownership, particularly on the stock

market. This stems partly from the old view of shareholders as synonymous with the idle rich, partly from tax encouragement to various forms of institutionalized group saving and home ownership, and partly from cynical moves to make governments' own debt offerings more attractive.

The list is long. For instance, investment income, often the product of savings already subject to income tax, faces a 15 per cent surcharge which was introduced when the old tax relief for two-ninths of earned income was reformed away.

Pension contributions are tax-deductible and the investments of pension funds virtually tax free. The Inland Revenue recently calculated that pension tax reliefs cost the Exchequer £3.4 billion in the financial year just ending. Allowing for the same double taxation that applies to savings invested directly on the stock market, that figure swells to £5.1 billion.

Saving via life assurance contracts attracts lesser concessions. Even unit and investment trusts enjoy a more sympathetic capital gains tax climate than the individual investing directly.

National Savings compete unfairly with banks and building societies by offering tax free instruments in their range for the small saver.

Long-term holdings of government stock are largely free of capital gains tax. Transfers of gilt-edged attract no stamp duty, losing the Inland Revenue 4.5 times the products of the 2 per cent stamp

duty on purchases of private sector stocks and shares. Until now, the authorities have stoutly resisted any tax treatment that would allow the private sector to compete with the Government's index-linked

securities by raising low coupon loans.

Since the Wilson report on the City highlighted such distortions, it has become increasingly clear that no government will grasp the nettle of tax reform needed to remove them. Instead, selective offsetting tax concessions have been introduced elsewhere to encourage investment in new small ventures via the Business Expansion Scheme and to encourage companies to spread their shares around the workforce via employee share ownership schemes, which include a savings related share option plan. Both these concessions could be tidied up and expanded in the Budget.

To bring such benefits to general stock market investments, however, would require a British version of France's Loi Monory, a long-running goal of the Wider Share Ownership Council. This would allow the individual to deduct additional investment in quoted companies from his taxable income, provided investment were maintained for some years.

Mr Richard Whitelock, a Liberal MP, vainly tried to insert such a scheme into the 1980 and 1981 Finance Bills. The council suggests an upper limit similar to the equivalent employee scheme, currently £5,000 per year.

The Institute of Directors is now pressing a slightly impractical variation which would make income subscribed to brand new equity capital tax deductible up to 15 per cent of income if kept for five years. Quite apart from the somewhat theoretical distinction between new equity issues and existing shares - which might eventually cause distortions on the Stock Exchange - investors could become the unwilling victims of successful cash takeover bids.

In any case, although Mr Lawson may be playing his cards close to his chest, Whitelock is emitting no signs of an impending conversion to the Loi Monory principle.

This could well be the year for the enemies of stamp duty, who range from the CBI calling for abolition of stamp on capital issues, to entirely logical calls for company debt to be put on the same footing as government stock, and more radical demands for big cuts or total abolition of stamp on share transfers.

Stamp duty is a productive tax, yielding £35m this year from stock and share transfers alone. Low administration costs make it highly efficient. It could also claim to cause minimal distortion to economic activity, because of its low rate.

But the Stock Exchange, principal campaigner on this issue, now has a much stronger case. Abolition of exchange controls, electronic links between financial centres and the fast growth of foreign depository receipts for British shares have virtually made the world's exchanges into a single market for big investors, who deal where costs are lowest. Stamp duty, even at 2 per cent, makes London expensive and loses business at a time when other advantages offer the City glittering growth prizes.

Stockbrokers may expect a more sympathetic reception this year as they have made some efforts on their own behalf by accepting eventual abolition of fixed commissions. This will cut their costs to the international investor. A cut in stamp duty to 0.5 per cent, the Stock Exchange's realistic target, would make them fully competitive.

The Chancellor could maintain his revenue by extending his new lower rate to transfers.

of government stock, though this would not please the City. He will certainly find it hard to justify continued discrimination between state and private loan stocks.

But stamp duty cuts would mainly help the City. They could not plausibly be dressed up as more than a marginal incentive to wider share ownership, particularly at a time when Stock Exchange reforms could well raise costs to the small investor unless clearing bank computers bring share dealing to the high street.

Abolishing the investment income surcharge and re-establishing executive share options, while widely touted runners for the Budget, likewise scarcely look like keys opening the door to mass share ownership.

The surcharge certainly used to form a just grievance, especially to retired people who had saved but did not enjoy fat company pensions. But previous easing of the tax has made some impact. A starting point of £7,100, though due for a significant rise, no longer looks a savage deterrent to personal investment.

Cuts in the top rate of income tax have also lessened the pre-1979 oppression of the rich. The rate of surcharge could be cut. But abolition, at a cost of £290m a year, is no obvious best buy in terms of encouraging personal investment.

Executive options offer a narrower, therefore cheaper, and individually more dramatic, way of allowing top managers (and company secretaries) to accumulate capital. Many voices call for a return to the regime of the early seventies when the value of options was treated as capital rather than, as now, highly taxed income. Unfortunately, executive options carry the aura of perks for the favoured few, available neither to the average employee nor to the risk taker with his own business.

They were also abused in earlier days. With that in mind, the Wider Share Ownership Council suggests the tax concession be limited to companies also operating general employee share schemes. Even so, any aid to executive options looks vulnerable to a change of government.

There would surely be much wider support for capital gains tax reform. Sir Geoffrey Howe's attempts to index capital gains and end the inflation tax on capital are generally seen as a failure. At one end, due to cost, gains prior to 1982 remain liable, though they suffered the worst inflation. At the other, indexation has proved both incomplete and so complex that its administration forms an expensive new deterrent to the investor. Reliefs for the small investor, though substantial, do not remove the deterrent effect of complexity.

The Chancellor has a range of possible reform options to choose from, but none will remove the inherently unsatisfactory features of the tax. If Mr Lawson really wants to boost individual share ownership, simplify the tax system and encourage accumulation, he could do worse than abolish the tax altogether.

That would be costly. Capital gains tax is set to raise £600m this year (more than the even-worse capital transfer tax) and taxmen must be rubbing their hands. But a solution is at hand. If Mr Lawson abolished the tax but reverted to treating short-term gains as income, he could retain a good slice of his revenue, preserve equity by taxing the speculator and minimize any distorting incentive to convert income into capital gains.

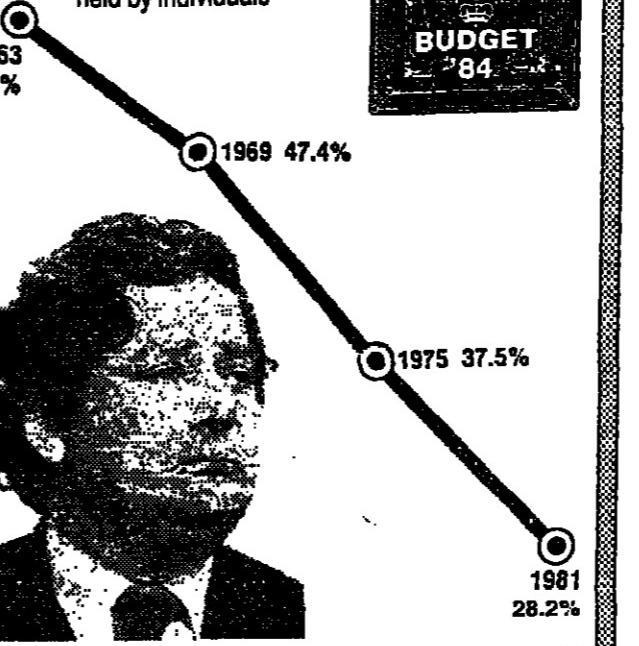
Unless he does this, or plumps for a Loi Monory, any investment package, even dressed up as it no doubt would be with special deals aimed at the privatization programme, might ring hollow. And that would be a pity when the time seems ripe for a reforming Chancellor.

Graham Seargent evaluates share options open to the Chancellor

Reformers bank on Lawson to stop small investors' slide

WILL NIGEL LAWSON STOP THIS?

Proportion of quoted shares held by individuals



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duty on purchases of private sector stocks and shares. Until now, the authorities have stoutly resisted any tax treatment that would allow the private sector to compete with the Government's index-linked

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• Still time to win a micro: Page 26

COMPUTER HORIZONS

• Future of the paper city: Page 28

COMPUTER BRIEFING

New office systems by Natwest

Eurocom, the computer subsidiary of National Westminster Bank, has announced the launch of two new information systems. Mr Michael Harrison, Eurocom's marketing manager, said the systems were custom-built for the 'office of the future'.

The systems, costing from £2,250, will make their public debut at INFO 84 at the Barbican Centre in London next month.

One important feature of the new systems is the fast retrieval time, ranging from half a second to 3½ seconds to find any single frame. Units can be interrogated by word processor, micro computer, mini or mainframe.

A computer centre for Trustee Savings Banks England and Wales, costing £6.5 million, is to be completed by the end of the year.

When it is operational, the new system will keep TSB at the forefront of computerised banking. The new centre will link up with the existing centre at Wythenshawe, Manchester, to provide services to nearly 1,300 bank branches using 6,500 computer terminals.

Among the equipment to be installed is a Sperry Univac 1100/82. The new centre will employ about 130 staff at Milton Keynes.

STC Business Systems has launched a new fax machine equipped with automatic transmissions and slacking facilities. It has been designed to handle colour and half-tone originals and it is claimed that it can transmit an A4 page across the world in 15 seconds.

The new Telefax 3534 is the first of a series of three to be launched this year and, according to Ralph Miles, marketing manager of voice and graphic office products for STC Business Systems, "Recent research carried out by us reinforce our view that the market for fax communication will develop at a similar rate to that of business micros."

It is possible to send an A4 page from London to Hongkong for £3.00 and a similar document to Manchester for 4.5p.



"We call it de-bugging"

The owner of a Tokyo word-processing retail store opened a coffee bar and installed six machines in September. So busy has it become with office workers, students and housewives that a further nine machines have been added.

Customers can pay away at a cost of 30p for 30 minutes less than the cost of the coffee. There are beginners' lessons for £1.50, and having made such a promising start himself, the proprietor is to open a chain of hotel "secretarial rooms" similarly equipped and serviced.

A four-year research programme is to be launched by Japan which could lead to the development of a compact, high performance computer for use in jet fighters. The Defence Agency will sign a contract with a Japanese computer manufacturer by the end of next month to undertake the 29 million project.

Japan is producing the US designed F15 Eagle jet under licence but has to import the vital computerised avionics and firing systems in the box because the US States will not make the technology available to other countries.

China's first micro-computer telemetry system for hydrological and water conservancy control is claimed to be working well. The system, designed by the Peking Water Conservancy Bureau, can forecast water supply, calculate and control the volume of flow, and can be hooked up with other systems for flood prevention.

Contributors: Alan Lewis, Mark Stone, Ross Davies.

UK events
Information Technology & Office Automation Exhibition & Conference, Barbican Centre, London EC1, February 21-24.
Educational Software Fair, Daunsey's School, West Lavington, Devizes, Wilts, March 2-3.
OEM Only Conference, Hilton Hotel, London W1, March 7.
Computer Trade Show, Wembley Conference Centre, March 13-15.
Scottish Computer Conference, Holiday Inn, Glasgow, March 13-15.
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, March 29-April 1.
Computer Aided Design, Met. Exhibition Hall, April 3-5.
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, City University, London, April 7-8.
Sir Frederick Osborn School Computer Fair, Sir Frederick Osborn School, Watford, April 11-12.
COMPPEC Wales, Cardiff University, April 10-12.

Overseas

Personal Business Computer Show, Hongkong, February 29-March 3.
Personal Computer Show, Sydney, Australia, March 14-17.
International Business Equipment & Computer Show, Singapore, March 13-17.
Compiled by Personal Computer News

Cash clouds the BBC's world tele-view

The BBC certainly works in mysterious ways. While we have all been thinking that dear old "Auntie" is not turned on by Direct Broadcasting Satellite (DBS), up pops the managing director of BBC external broadcasting, in Los Angeles of all places, condemning the luddites of the technology and making no reference to any which might be lurking at Television Centre.

Last week, Mr Douglas Muggeridge, addressing the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, exclaimed: "Technological innovation has always had its opponents. DBS is no exception". How right he was. How right he is. And how many of them are influencing the BBC's indecision to give approval to its DBS project for the UK?

To be fair, it is not the technology we are informed; it is the price. The corporation satellite system with two channels was to be on air by 1986, costing it about £170m in capital and a further £180m operational costs over discussions about sharing a satellite system and the accruing cost because of the BBC's reluctance to go alone.

But isn't it refreshing to witness such enthusiasm from a senior BBC executive, in marked contrast to the gloom of the last year? Muggeridge said to his Los Angeles audience: "The experts in the communications industry say that it may not be long before the special receiving equipment which will be needed for DBS signals will be inexpensive enough for this form of

broadcasting to reach mass audiences around the world".

"It may be true that at present the capital investment necessary for DBS presents formidable problems, but there can be little doubt that sooner or later the predictions of the experts will be proved correct".

What version of those predictions should we be concerned about? The luddites are supposedly as expert as the proponents of the satellite technology.

But how practical is a World Service satellite service could ever be is a subject certainly worthy of debate. There are many political regimes around the world which don't take kindly to the BBC's broadcasts on radio and would be equally intolerant to any satellite service. In fact the chances are that the governments concerned will own and operate the satellite. The BBC would need to be a broadcast which requires a satellite whose footprint falls over the area of transmission and that by international agreement will undoubtedly be the property of said nation.

The Muggeridge idea is visionary but some might say impractical. He said in the United States, "I think the time has come to focus British public attention on the question of whether the BBC should now be adding pictures to overseas broadcasting".

The second phase will launch the World Service into the DBS technology. That would involve DBS

transmissions to the Middle East, the Far East and Africa and a third stage where the same would reach Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and South Asia. The output would then be 24 hours a day.

The mechanics, or should one say the electronics, of delivering those pictures are not only substantially different and complex but television is dramatically more expansive than radio.

Unlike the domestic BBC service which is seriously reviewing its finances and attempting to have its licence fee increased, the BBC External Services finance will come from the Government, although some subscribers to the (satellite) news service would pay.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

The first phase of the Muggeridge plan is modest. Two hours of programming a day containing 20 minutes of rolling news to Europe and North America would inaugurate the service. This would be carried on a low powered communications satellites and received by cable television operators, who in turn would redistribute the service to their subscribers.

The second phase will launch the World Service into the DBS technology. That would involve DBS

transmissions to the Middle East, the Far East and Africa and a third stage where the same would reach Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and South Asia. The output would then be 24 hours a day.

The Muggeridge idea is positive and recognises one of the strengths of the BBC, its reputation for impartial coverage of news. That reputation is deserved. It is not the preserve of the BBC but its news has a credible influence.

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The World Service plan in theory is possible. It would not be running a service on its own satellite, as would be the case with the BBC's domestic coverage of news. That reputation is deserved. It is not the preserve of the BBC but its news has a credible influence.

But the Muggeridge idea is positive and recognises one of the strengths of the BBC, its reputation for impartial coverage of news. That reputation is deserved. It is not the preserve of the BBC but its news has a credible influence.

The External Service has a budget of £70m a year and attracts an audience of 100 million. A television service will cost tens of millions of pounds.

The idea should not be rejected but refined. The answer can only be the formation of Satellite BBC News providing 24 hours news culled from talent news and film from every BBC source then selling it to the UK, Europe and North America. That would be the first phase. The second would be direct broadcasting in the same areas when, if the antennae become cheaply available, a World Satellite Television Service is a long way off but if "Auntie" proves a little adventurous in taking those first steps the goal might come quicker than we think.

The man who is sorry to double his money

By Maggie McLening
Doubling turnover every year may be a rarity for most companies, but the managing director of Peachtree Software John Hale complain that he can do more than double for 1983 because of writing off debts.

Hale left the UK operation in December to become vice president and general manager of Peachtree Software Inc. in Atlanta, leaving behind a



John Hale... hard to follow

formidable record for the new UK general manager Dick Moore to follow.

When Hale started up Peachtree's UK subsidiary in December 1981, the company was worth 3.3 million dollars. By 1983 the figure had grown to more than 30 million dollars, and is likely to be, according to Hale's estimate, in the 40 million dollar bracket next year.

"The only directive I had received from the US was to maximise sales, so my initial strategy was to establish a strong presence in the UK, as quickly as possible," he said. The list of agents now extends

continued on page 26

Hungarians come up with a real money-spinner

By Frank Brown

Hungary, birthplace of the Rubik cube, may also become a major source of computer games. A major trade attraction at the Leisure Electronics Trade (LET) Show at the Heathrow Penta Hotel was "Chinese Juggler", an entertaining game of quick thinking, which won a games software competition in Budapest organised by Hungarians.

Chinese Juggler is based on the exacting oriental art of spinning plates on the ends of poles so that the poles don't fall down. The juggler, a colourful pig-tailed figure wearing a coolie hat scuttles to and fro across the screen under the control of the player to keep some eight plates of different colours spinning.

It has all the addictive qualities of the Cube, and is completely different from anything produced in the west, probably because the Hungarians have not been influenced by the arcade or video games that have dominated the games scene here," he said.

"Unlike the inventor of Rubik's Cube, however, the people who devised Chinese Juggler" will be paid royalties for their efforts".

Chinese Juggler was devised by Ivan Balazs, a 40-year-old mathematician, and Emese Rovini, a 28-year-old artist. The music was composed by Ivan's brother Oscar, 48, who is a professor of music in Budapest.

In this sense, the Hungarians are following the current trend in the development of computer games. The days of schoolboys making fortunes out of games they have devised on their machines at home are fast disappearing.

Most games today are developed by teams of specialists — programmers, artists and musicians — as was evident at the Heathrow Hotel.

The LET show was the launch pad for latest offerings from the industry — a plethora of cassettes offering colourful and noisy adventures in mythology, space and the macabre, against a background of mesmerising music. The effect was rather like dozens of different discs all going on in the same place at the same time.

But fortunately the increased professionalism in the games software industry has not led to any increase in the price.

The winning entry could become just as successful as

Data communications the new growth area

By Roger Woolnough

The numbers may vary, but the forecasters are all falling into line on one thing. Data communications will be the next big growth area for microcomputers.

One report, released by Mackintosh International in conjunction with Enlon Associates of Cupertino, California, says that revenues from user fees in the data communications segment are projected to increase by an average 50 per cent a year to the end of this

decade. This is despite a drop in average revenues per user from 1020 US dollars in 1982 to less than 340 in 1980 in real terms.

Another market research company, Frost & Sullivan, says that the market for personal computers to emulate 3270-type IBM terminals, with sales up from 76 million dollars last year to 356 million dollars by 1987. This will represent 29 per cent of the total. Other major categories will be modems (23%), modems boards and interfaces (15%), adaptors for local-area networks (15%), communications interfaces (10%).

Frost & Sullivan sees the biggest share of the market going to equipment which allows personal computers to communicate by telephone.

The Mackintosh/Enlon study believes that data communications will become one of the most important characteristics of microcomputer use during the next few years. But it will not be a license to print money: some types of communications software and hardware will languish, while others show strong growth.



When it comes to expanding your computer, which will it be?

The Smart Card looks for a bigger market

By Donker de Marillac

The recent decision of the EEC on the Smart Card. The Americans use it as a check on telecommunications, rather than one dominated by individual PTT, may have a hard political ride before acceptance. Its success, however, is now increasingly considered as essential in many European countries. They see it as not only bringing economies of scale to our hard-pressed telecommunications industries but cracking the ice that keeps other IT developments in the deep freeze.

A good example of such a hybrid and brilliant development is the Smart Card (Carte à Mémoire) invented in France as long ago as 1974 and ever since has been considered as a sophisticated electronic money box (though an ingot under the bed still gives a feeling of old-fashioned security).

Some experiments have already shown that the Smart Card works in the hands of the ordinary citizen. At Lyons, Caen and Blois 125,000 cards are being dealt out to clients of 600 shops (200 special point-of-sale terminals per town). Each card is pre-recorded with a credit which is automatically reduced as the cardholder makes purchases. The buyer is discreetly informed by means of a screen how much credit is left in the card.

The French GIE (standing for Groupement Inter-Entreprise, a legally-consistent joint venture group), which is backing the smart card, now wants to see results. And this particular GIE is made up of such powerful pushers as the big clearing banks, the postal giro and the telecommunications directorate. Earlier in January they were able to announce the choice of a card and the beginnings of a nationwide payments system using it.

This ability makes it a nearly fraud-proof alternative to cheques and credit cards; or as a means of direct payment on a telecommunications system like videotex or in shops, garages, hotels. It has many other applications and it is amusing to note the ways in which different countries have imposed their national sensibilities

The choice is yours.

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Because in most cases expansion means complete replacement with a more powerful system.

Which usually means stopping, reprogramming and perhaps even a change of operating system.

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Still time to win a micro in our competition

There is still time to enter our new competition, the National Microcomputer Challenge, which is open to all readers of *The Times*. Closing date for entries is March 2.

The aim of the competition is to find the best original use of a microcomputer for a socially useful purpose, such as a novel computer program or an innovative use of a computer peripheral. Ideas may involve any type of microcomputer.

The competition will be in two stages - regional and national.

All the entrants need to do at the first stage is to submit in no more than 1,000 words a proposal describing the project and its benefits and ensure that the entry is accompanied by 12 differently dated mastheads from the front of *The Times* - that is, the title at the top of Page One with the date below it.

Judging will take place in 10 regions and the winner in each region will receive a BBC Microcomputer Model B, provided by Acorn Computers. There will be a second prize of a £50 W. H. Smith voucher and a £30 voucher for third prize.

The Department of Trade and Industry has agreed to host the ten judging sessions at its regional offices. Other judges will be nominated by the British Computer Society and Acorn Computers.

The second stage will be the national final in which the ten regional winners will be asked to demonstrate their ability to put their proposals into practice, making use of a microcomputer. It is emphasized that entrants



10 BBCs to be won

REGIONAL WINNERS

1st prize - BBC Microcomputer Model B. Ten 2nd prizes

- £50 W. H. Smith voucher for computer goods. Ten 3rd prizes

- £30 W. H. Smith voucher.

NATIONAL WINNERS

1st prize - Full BBC Microcomputer System, including BBC Microcomputer Model B, Disc Storage System and either a 14in colour Video Monitor or a "Sparkjet" Printer. 2nd Prize - £100 W. H. Smith voucher for

computer goods. 3rd prize - £50 W. H. Smith voucher

• Since its launch in January 1982, the BBC microcomputer has become a firm favourite with educational establishments.

With high-resolution colour graphics, a fast Basic, and three channel sound, the BBC micro has become not only a popular games playing machine but has gained a wide acceptance in small business applications.

You may enter as an individual or as a representative of a project group for a club, school, college or company. If you represent a group, you will be required to provide the name of the person responsible for the group. The prizes, therefore, may be won by an individual or on behalf of a group.

As a guide to those still seeking a purpose for their entries, there are many opportunities, for instance, for helping the handicapped.

Other subject areas are corner-shop businesses requiring simple, low-priced stock control programs; advice bureaux needing readily understood programs possibly using information channels; and the training of unemployed youngsters in new skills.

Complete details of the competition and further entry forms may be obtained at W. H. Smith shops selling computers and software, or in writing from the competition address:

The Times National Computer Challenge, 43 Bedford Row, London WC99.

So IS the computer an idiot?

From John Maddison of Knowle House, Wood Road, Hindhead, Surrey:

The title of the article by Arnold Arnold ("Why the computer has to be an idiot", February 14) is eye-catching. But the notion that computers are "idiots" is anthropomorphism run riot. It is, according to Mr Arnold, "something that many have suspected for long". The gist of what he appears to mean was not only suspected but stated more circumspectly over a century and a half ago by Byron's daughter, Ada Augusta. In a now famous saying, she remarked: "The Analytical Engine has no pretensions whatever to originate anything. It can perform whatever we know how to order it to perform".

The extrapolation in the article of another notion - "operant conditioning" - to describe the education most people have received is demonstrably absurd. All of which is a pity. The problems raised by researches into artificial intelligence are serious ones. They deserve to be treated so.

From B. A. Dunn of Northchurch, Berkhamsted, Herts:

Mr Arnold's article was interesting but dangerous. For if you cast your mind back about 40 years you will remember a government chief scientist asserting that man could not survive travel at speeds greater than that of sound. Fortunately for the rest of the world, the Americans were to stupid to listen and went and did it. In this country eminentia is an obstacle to progress.

As early as in the second paragraph Mr Arnold says that if a computer cannot be shown to be able to learn "a number of conceptions and misconceptions must be thrown out of the window." But this, of course, begs the question. It is a bit like saying that because a submarine can't fly then flying is impossible for were one to make a conscious effort to make a thinking computer it would look very different from those being made today and I feel sure it could eventually challenge man's intelligence.

In his fourth paragraph from the end he says that "Even then a computer can't come to a conclusion from what we say we will never be able to do so.

single "valuative decision". Of course not. It hasn't been designed to do so. But is it not difficult to make such a design and this is the very crux of a thinking device. Without it one has an aircraft without an engine.

Mr. Arnold is likely to be proved right, however. Any theory of the mind has a large subjective element and I fear that the experts' views of their own minds will prove an insuperable obstacle.

From Neil Calkin of Trinity College, Cambridge:

It is such a shame to see first the Guardian, and now the Times lending their weight to the views of Mr Arnold Arnold; last month his "proof" of Fermat's Last Theorem was revealed by the Guardian; today in Computer Horizons he "proves" that computers cannot learn; unfortunately, unless he is relying on the concept of a soul, his proof can equally well be applied to all humans. To say we cannot yet design computers which will learn is not to say we will never be able to do so.

Continued from page 25

to Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand, in addition to countries in Europe and Scandinavia, and the Middle East.

Product strategies were equally carefully mapped out with Hale and MSA (Peachtree's parent company) vice president Michael Hunt having to decide

between converting the US

packages, developing British ones in-house, or acquiring existing products from other companies.

They opted for a combination of all three, and Hale believes that milestones were the introduction of the COMPACCT Accounting suite (now Peachtree Business Manage-

ment System) from CSA Microsystems, which provided an entry to the Cobol marketplace; the more recent acquisition of the Vlask accounting software written in Pascal for the Apple; and contracts with two German software houses, AFS GmbH and PC-Plus GmbH, for IBM Personal Computer packages.

In this instance, Peachtree bought the sole marketing rights to the German system, then licensed the developers to sell them as Peachtree agents.

Hale predicts that 1984 will be a critical year for application software suppliers, with users demanding multi-user, multi-tasking packages, probably to run under the Unix portable

operating system. Logitek converted PBMS to run under Unix sometime ago, and Peachtree is likely to add database management facilities to all of its products.

Although wary of pre-announcing future plans, he said that the new generation will include software tools to adapt packages for different types of usage and for specialist markets.

Peachtree has already pledged support for Microsoft's MS-Windows for the MS-DOS operating system (at the same time hedging its bets with Digital Research's windows for the CP/M family), and has introduced digitised speechware.

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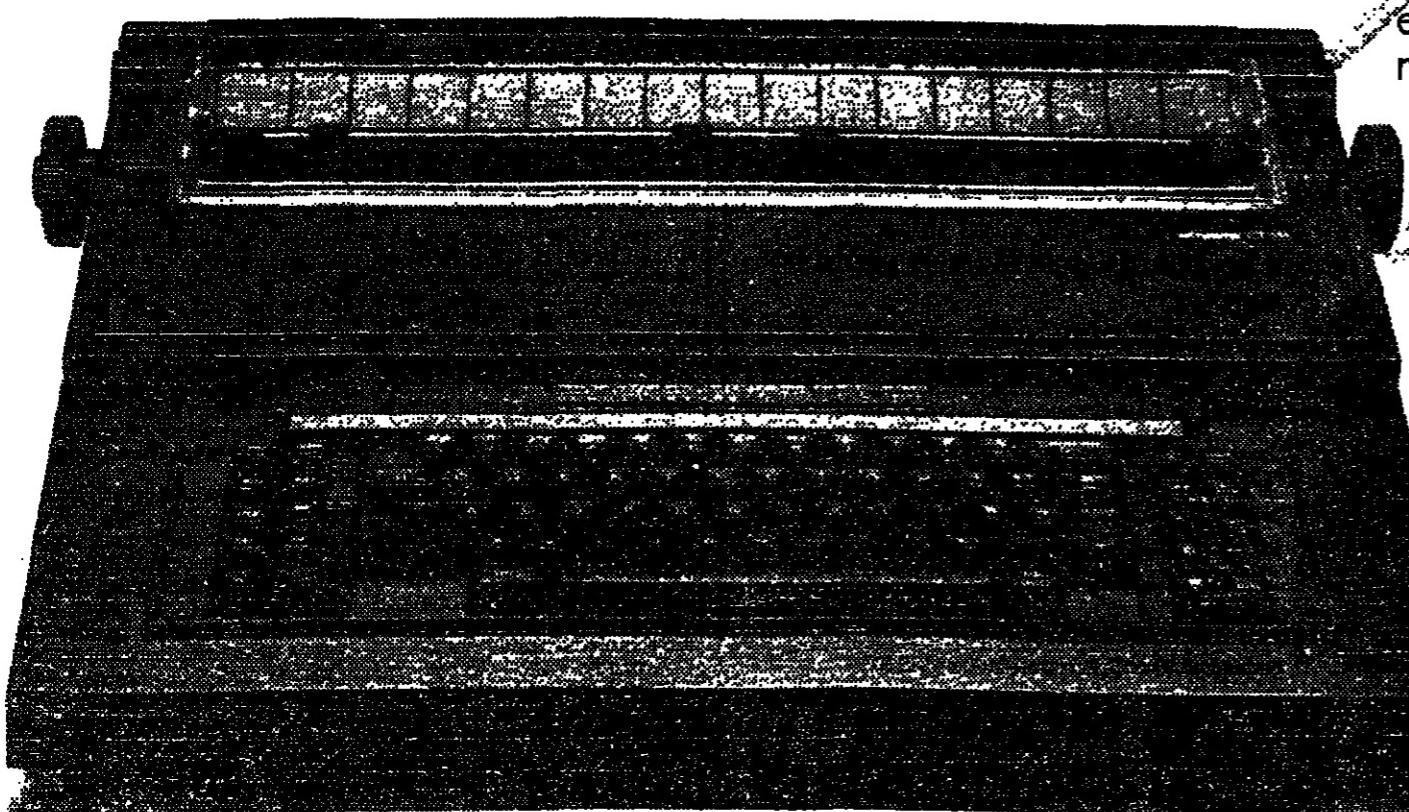
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A typewriter that grows for the price of one that can't.

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They are far quieter and more reliable than the old electric golfballs



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They centre headings automatically and embolden.

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This machine is also a very dab hand at cut and paste jobs and, like the other two typewriters, you can upgrade it.

Your typewriter's other half.

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Perched next to them on the same desk will be a visual display screen.

We've developed one called the ETV 300.

With a minimum of fuss and expense you can plug it into most recent Olivetti typewriters.

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You can scroll pages before your very eyes, cut and polish, insert new words or sentences, and watch the machine instantly lay out the page freshly.

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You can upgrade to a full-blown word processor.

it in for a word processor, our ETS 2010. It, too, can plug into your original typewriter.

The cornerstone of the automated office.

You now enter the big league. You have one work station.

On its own you have a word processor capable of amazing the natives by windowing, folding, storing and printing innumerable standard letters changing, if you wish, personal details on each one.

And this is where the automated office begins to multiply.

And link them to a mainframe computer.

Soon you'll be able to have as many work stations as you need. Linking them to each other and to a central memory bank on a hard disk.

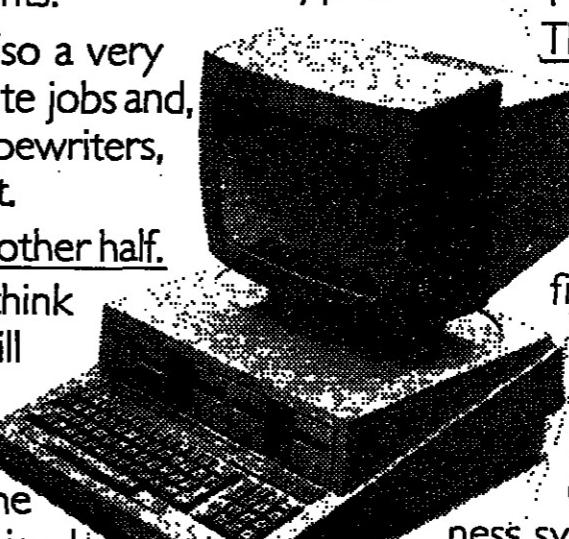
In addition, you can introduce your work station into a cluster of micro and mini computers.

Thence to mainframe data bases the world over by courtesy of British Telecom. Still using your first typewriter as a printer.

The future is now.

Just a few years ago all this would have been deep in the realms of science fiction.

Today, the most progressive companies are running fully communicating business systems.



They already have truly automated offices. Many of which started with an Olivetti electronic typewriter.

You can lease one from around £5.22 a week.

More or less the same price as typewriters with no ambition and which, if you think about it, you may have already outgrown.

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What's to become of the paper city?

There is a tendency to forget that the industrial revolution not only put in train a set of processes which changed how we worked, but also changed how and where we lived. The town, and the associated urban areas as the place of home for the majority, are the product of the industrial society: the seemingly never ending suburbs are a product of this century, post world war one.

From the start of the industrial revolution, people moved to the urban society for one basic reason: that was where the work was and where income could be earned. The explosion in income that followed over the next two hundred years (for the British that is; everybody else came to it much later) the beginning of what one can call the mechanisms of public hygiene, and the demand for muscle all played their part in the dramatic increases in population.

What has been just as remarkable, however, has been society's ability to house and feed the majority of that population, for these growth rates are unprecedented in the history of the species.

That population was to be housed in towns, and towns sprawled. Rising incomes and changes in technology started to transform the landscape yet again, in large part during this century. They made it possible for those so inclined to return to something resembling the country, and set up a complex chain of status differentials much exploited by humourists and cartoonists.

The town or city was still largely the nexus, the home of mainstream economic activity,

the place of exchange. The ever increasing costs of city property, city congestion, mass television and the car have deeply affected the city. Hardly a month goes by, it seems, without a report urging the revitalisation of the town, whichever town it may be.

All but the dottiest recognise that the city is an economic entity, and that without such activity the city as we have previously understood it is doomed.

REX MALIK
continuing his series on
the changes likely to
result from the use of
computers looks at the
effect on our towns.

What is more, a viable city

has a wide mix of economic activity. The history of civilisation is littered with single economic activity towns – agricultural market towns, mining towns, and ports among them. Agricultural changes, exhausted mines, changing trade routes have led to the deaths of probably thousands of towns. In the case of the latter, of course they are often transformed into highly desirable residential communities: The coasts of Britain are littered with them, as are those of the Mediterranean.

If we are bound for an information economy, whatever that may be, and an information society, whatever that also may be, is the town, the urban area, also likely to change? Going by past historical

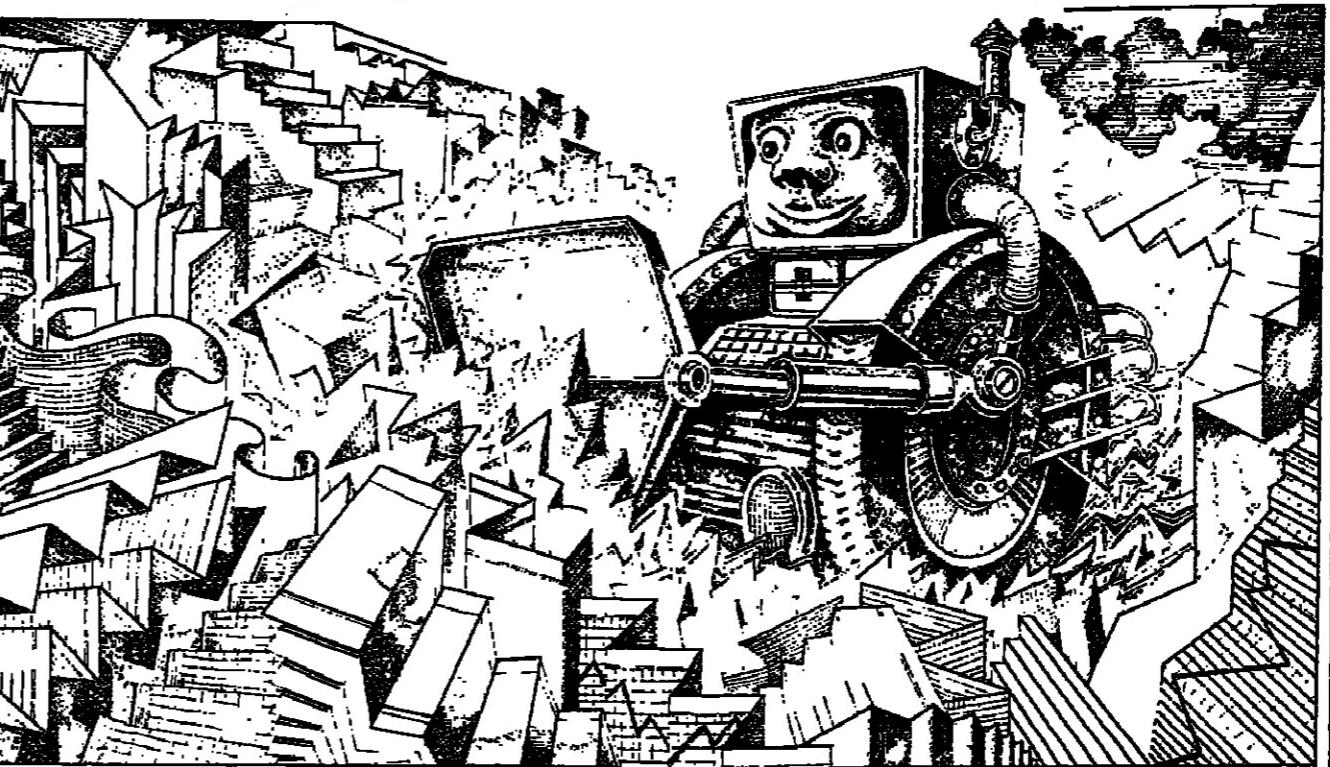
experience, one should expect that it would do so.

If it is to change, what is the minimum expectation? The town throughout history has been the place of exchange, the place where materials are transformed into goods of higher value and then sold, where ideas are exchanged, where deals of all kinds are struck. It has been people-based, requiring the physical presence of people and the exertion of muscle power.

The town of course has bred nonsense, much of it economists' nonsense. My favourite is that of the concept of the GNP, which as the late Oscar Morgenstern pointed out in "Does GNP Measure Growth and Welfare" in 1975...

... measures or rather expresses as positive also the malfunctions of the economic system or society. To wit: if we are stuck in one of the thousands of traffic jams if airines are stacked and cannot land on schedule, if fires break out, and other disasters occur that require repair up goes the GNP. More gasoline is used, fares go up, overtime has to be paid and so on. It would be difficult in any other science to find a measure which tells simultaneously opposite stories of the functioning of a complex system in one single scalar number. If we merely improve the scheduling of the airplanes, stagger the times of automobile traffic, and nothing else is changed – down goes the GNP. It goes up on the other hand if industry pollutes the air and we create other industries which remove the polluting substance.

I have quoted that passage at



Cartoon by Stephen Johnson

a mundane daily level of life.

It is very noticeable with that central citadel of the town, the city centre, more usually than not synonymous with its financial exchange functions. What the economic core of the town has evolved into is a paper shuffling place of exchange: The exchange may be of money; what is usually being exchanged is information.

What is more, that information has one interesting characteristic. The data on which it is based is usually precise; it either is or is not; it is not, in the technical sense, fuzzy.

This is so at the level of basic

ideas about how we think of society and its performance, which has, of course, considerable influence on the great abstractions. But it is also so at

length for a good reason. It can be argued that in a society so

evolving that what the majority

of the people do for the

majority of the time spent in

economic affairs is to use

information, ie apply it to effect

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Copyright blow to program makers

By David Llewelyn

A decision by an Australian court denying the existence of copyright in computer programs could be a severe blow to large international manufacturers of computer software. The Federal Court of Australia rejected Apple Computer Inc's claim to copyright protection for two of its programs.

The American corporation, together with its Australian distributor, had brought an action against a Victorian company, Computer Edge Pty and its managing director, claiming that the Victorian company was passing-off (contrary to the Trade Practices Act) its Wombat microcomputers as being manufactured, sold or advertised by or with the consent of Apple, and that Computer Edge was infringing Apple's copyright in the Apple II and Autostart ROM programs.

Computer Edge had published adverts stating that "Wombat software is compatible with programmes for the Apple II" and had supplied the Apple II User's Guide to some Wombat customers. Apple also claimed that the Wombat is "closely similar" in appearance to the Apple II.

Mr Justice Beaumont disagreed, pointing out that the colour of the Wombat's keyboard and the size and shape of the keys are different, as well as the overall shape. He noted that the Wombat is clearly labelled as such and referred to an earlier case involving furniture suites, in which it was stated that "If an article is properly labelled so as to show the name of the manufacturer or the source of the article its close resemblance to another article will not mislead an ordinary reasonable member of the public."

On the claim for copyright infringement, the judge noted that Applesoft had been written in 1977 by an employee of Apple who had taken a pre-existing work called Microsoft Basic and modified, revised and added to it. The judge recognised that a substantial amount of new material had been added and that the process had involved "considerable skill and labour".

Despite this, he was not prepared to accept that the programs are "literary work" within the Australian Copyright Act 1968.

Mr Justice Beaumont decided that literary works must be intended to give "either information or instruction or pleasure in the form of literary enjoyment", citing an 1894 English case to back up this conclusion.

Thus clearly, something aimed at controlling the sequence of operations of a machine could not afford literary enjoyment, and the judge rejected Apple's claim.

The decision is directly contrary to the general trend in most countries, including the UK, the USA, West Germany, France, South Africa and Japan, towards recognition of the subsistence of copyright in computer programs.

• David Llewelyn is a specialist in property law.

The keyboard wins a place alongside the ski slopes

By Alan Simpson

The Club Mediterranean holiday organization has long been expert in spotting trends and establishing fashions. It was the Club which was largely responsible for spreading the joys of water skiing, wind surfing, yoga, jogging and more recently, aerobics. The latest Club Med discovery is that of microcomputing and the Club is now installing workshops alongside the ski slopes and holiday beaches.

The first computer workshop was featured at Karmariah, Turkey in 1982 and by the end of this year, the Club expects to have 60 micro systems in its holiday villages. A team of 1,000 trained micro specialists will be employed on operating the 20 or so micros at each village.

Last year, another 100 club members were involved with computers another 35,000 took a complete Basic course.

The workshop facilities are not limited to a single base. Machines are located on the beach, round the pool or within

some leafy glade. While the micros do not exactly line the ski slopes, they are close to the pre and apres ski activity centres. In many cases the micros have become an integral part of village facilities. Keyboard terminals are available to assist in judging the talent contest, acting both as timing census and measurement device for evaluating the level of applause. At least once a week, the computer workshop team presents a gala evening, presenting graphic displays and music creation programs to the whole village.

While the club admits that many see the micro as an electronic game facility, the emphasis of the workshops is to create computer awareness and inspire confidence. Each village has at least one professional instructor, with the rest of the team having a close understanding and appreciation of how computers work, but how they relate to everyday life.



An Octopus business computer from CPU Computers, the sponsors, kept the scores at the junior ski championships at Vaillore, France. It worked through fierce weather, including blizzard conditions, in a draughty timekeeper's hut on the slopes. When conditions allowed it was used in the open to relieve congestion when competitors sought the latest position before it appeared on the public signboards.

Thorn plans to boost sales of software

Thorn EMI aims to increase its sales of computer software ten-fold, from the current level of £5 million to £50 million annually, within the next three years, writes Frank Brown.

Personal computer software products include current best-selling games such as submarine commander, an educational program called music composer, and a home financial management package. Foreign language versions of popular software packages have recently been launched.

Some 70 per cent of sales will come from the US, where Thorn already has a number of subsidiaries marketing mainframe software, and a nationwide network of distributors selling home computer programs.

Publishing and distributing personal computer software for business education and entertainment will account for a major part of Thorn-EMI Computer Software's activities. "We shall expand the present

range with developments by our own software teams, by licensing from other developers, and by acquisition. Major deals with both US and British software companies are in the pipeline."

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Full speed in the office

WHAT'S A WORD PROCESSOR?

Russell Jones explains

mini/micro systems, the computer which forms the core of the WP system, is also being used for many other tasks - spreadsheets, accounts and so on. In these circumstances the user will usually buy the computer and the word processing capability separately, the latter coming in the form of a software package.

However, many of the larger WP systems, typically those used in the typing pools of larger companies, are sold as complete hardware/software packages and, in many cases,

This is the first of an occasional series in which Russell Jones will explain the use of various computer devices and peripherals

the keyboards and screens are specially designed to be used exclusively for word processing.

Apart from the obvious facilities for correcting and moving text within a document, the most common facilities found within most word processing systems are as follows:

• Storage of documents. Documents are usually stored on floppy or hard disks. They can then be easily retrieved for amendment and printing. Furthermore, parts of one document can be incorporated into other documents.

• Print format handling. The WP can be directed to print the same text in differing ways by altering the spacing by printing a standard number of words per line.

• Standard letters. Letters and other documents can be set up and stored with, for example, the addressee area left blank. These can then be used in

conjunction with, for example, a customer name file to send out identical 'personalised' letters.

• Spelling checking. A standard dictionary is supplied with most word processors. This can be used to check for common spelling errors. It is usually possible to add words to this dictionary to reflect, for example, the use of the WP in an engineering environment.

• Arithmetic facilities. There is a tendency to provide the WP with some of the basic spreadsheet facilities. By this method, various sets of figures can be included in a document; different methods of calculation can be specified for these figures, and the printing position for totals and sub-totals can be pre-defined.

One of the paradoxes of using word processing systems, especially the printer needed to produce the final document.

The main reason for this is that the hardware involved in the setting up and amending of a document (ie the computer) is mainly based on mass-produced micro technology, whereas the printer is still a mostly mechanical device. This, in order to produce final copies that match the print standard of the better typewriters, it is usually necessary to spend well over a thousand pounds on a "letter quality" printer.

Whatever the size of your business, there's an NEC personal computer to give you the best price/performance in its class.

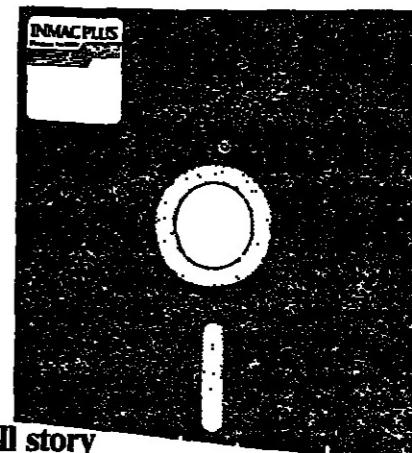
Up to 20 megabytes on the APC.

Or briefcase portability with the amazing PC8200.

With the increasing use of

Word Processing is now firmly established in most organisations. The future will see an increase in its use, not only in the ways outlined, but also as a way of supplying 'raw' text material to advanced computer systems.

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2. Flake proof oxide coating gives your data effective protection. Diskettes normally have hard coatings that gradually break down and flake under everyday stress of drive heads and pressure pads; this causes costly read/write errors and can damage your disk drives. Inmac Plus disks have a flexible oxide coating which resists breakdown over time.

3. Inmac Plus does not wear down like other disks. Friction from drive heads and pressure pads is a major cause of wear and tear to a diskette. The Inmac Plus has a special cured lubricant that lasts and lasts.

4. 100% Error Free. The mylar substrate of the floppy undergoes a special annealing process in manufacture which improves reliability by resisting expansion and contraction due to variations in temperature and humidity. Inmac's unique testing routines are to stringent specifications to ensure Inmac Plus floppies are 100% error free.

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FOOTBALL

Favourites will find the road getting steeper at Hillsborough

By Clive White

It was like trying to serve up Black Forest gateau without cream when the draw for the sixth round of the FA Cup was made yesterday. Lady Luck, however, did her best with the ingredients available to concoct something interesting for the weekend of March 10.

In mixing Plymouth Argyle with Derby County she ensured that a team from outside the first division - and probably the second as well - will play in the semi-final round. Sheffield

Sixth round draw

Plymouth v Derby
Birmingham v Watford
Notts County v Everton
Sheffield W v Southampton

Wednesday, of the second division, were given the opportunity of reaching their second successive semi-final with a home draw. And any depressing thoughts of struggling Notts County and Birmingham City were brightened by home ties.

Sheffield Wednesday's tie with the favourites, Southampton, is the pick of the round as well as that of ITV, who will screen it live on the Sunday. Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager, must feel that someone up there doesn't like him. Southampton have not played at home in a cup match since 1981, and this will be the second successive round that their tie has been televised live. McMenemy is an opponent of 'live' football.

McMenemy said: "Fortunately we know just how hard it can be against second division teams. Portsmouth were more difficult to beat than Forest and Blackburn were harder still." Having stopped off at Oxford to watch Wednesday on Saturday,

Spirit that put the Baggies on their knees

Plymouth Argyle are the Official Monster Raving Loony Party candidates for the FA Cup as they enter the sixth round for the first time in their history after outbattling and outplaying West Bromwich Albion. The third division side spent Sunday praying for "anyone at home" in the draw, while the other seven survivors prayed for a tie with Plymouth. Plymouth's prayers were answered, and they play Derby County at Home Park for the impossible dream of a semi-final place.

I have been waiting a long time for a Cup upset. All round me the mighty have been falling like the House of Usher, while along my own particular section of the FA Cup trail, which began with the first qualifying round, the matches have gone remorselessly with form. The Isthmian League of Uxbridge beat the Athenian League men of Chalfont St Peter; Southern League Poole Town lost to third division Newport County; fourth division Darlington fell to third division Plymouth.

But when the upset came, what was for me the ninth tie of the competition, it was a real good'un. With the advent of that terrifying managerial trio of Johnny Giles, Norman Hunter and Nobby Stiles, plus the home advantage, few saw the 5,000 faithful believed that Plymouth had more than a theoretical chance of beating a first division side like West Bromwich.

West Brom were not beaten. They were thumped out of sight. They were murdered 1-0 in a game where two successive West Brom passes were enough to provoke gasps of shock. A Black Country voice summed things up at the end in a remark made with an air of cheerful



From the left: Woods, Stein, Williams, Wright and Walsh - England men whose goal is Mexico in 1986

Graduation day for Luton's marksmen

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

England, now crossing the divide between Europe and the world, are standing at the bottom of the staircase that leads up to the door to Mexico.

They will take at least five steps and perhaps as many as eight before Finland visit Wembley on October 17 for the opening World Cup qualifying tie in group three.

England are sure to come across to France, the home countries and the Soviet Union on the way and still hope to meet two or three South American representatives in June. Apart from the desire to retain their British title, seldom if ever will Bobby Robson's side spend so long away from the fiercely competitive atmosphere that pervades the modern game.

The failure by England to reach the European Championship finals may have been a deep disappointment but there is no need for Robson to experiment extensively. Yet there is as little doubt that he must continue his search for one or preferably two genuine

Regis has since been discounted. With is too old and Blissett too profligate. Mariner, aged 30, has neither age nor form on his side but his recent move to Arsenal, where his partner is significantly Woodcock, has elongated a career that

seemed logically to have ended on Luxembourg last November.

In announcing his squad for the international match in Paris next Wednesday, Robson has picked Walsh and Stein to be his potential future spearhead.

The two youngsters have already proved their worth in Luton Town's adventurous

McMenemy feels that "with

Simon Barnes on Plymouth's FA Cup outlook



Glad tidings: John Hore (centre) sings out a message of welcome to Derby County after yesterday's draw

interest: "I reckon we've succeeded in plumbing new depths today."

There was nothing remotely lucky about Plymouth's win. Their Cornish manager, John Hore, said: "After watching West Bromwich, I gave the players the message to close them down, pressurize, and deny them space. It worked admirably. Plymouth won all the 50-50 balls and most of the 30-70 ones too. In fact, there was something uncannily like watching England about it all: the great English tradition of playing with an air of hopeless bewilderment spiced with desperate unavailing individual attempts to impress the manager while being outplayed by their official nickname is the Throstles."

He had gone to the match with an old friend and devoted West Brom supporter: you can tell a true football supporter by his interest in the result of the draw.

Rob started going to the Baggies when he was six, and ever since has gone every chance he can get. When he was posted to Singapore for three years he had the local Sports Argus air-mailed over every week. But a word in passing about Baggies: West Brom have been known as the Baggies for years - a reference, it is supposed, to the knee-length Pommy bloomers players used to affect - although their official nickname is the Throstles.

Though we have new and fresh Cup outsiders, 40 to 1 to win it, John Hore told me afterwards that he was over the moon. But in a Cornish accent, that sounded fresh and

scoring of hat-tricks. It was Plymouth's day all right: there is little left now for the Baggies to win, though on Saturday's form they might have a crack at the top of the Italian first division with a 3-0 win at AC Milan on Sunday.

Down to 10 men from the third minute after Damiani was sent off for elbowing Cabriti, Milan fell behind when Platini volleyed home his fifth goal of the season from a Rossi cross. The Milanese

Juve, a spirited fightback but Juventus won off to defence of a 1-1 draw at home by Estoril, who are second from bottom.

Benfica, the Portuguese champions, dropped their second point of the season when they were held to a 1-1 draw at home by Estoril, who are second from bottom.

As always, however, the main problem for Scotland is finding the right permutation: while the array of talent has been dazzling, all too often the final selection has disappointed bitterly on the field. At least, Scotland's embittered army of international sides need these days.

SCOTTISH J. Leighton (Aberdeen), W. Thompson (St Mirren), A. McLean (Aberdeen), R. McAllister (Celtic), D. McRae (Dundee), G. Dundas (Dundee United), S. McHale (Aberdeen), A. McLeish (Aberdeen), W. Miller (Aberdeen), R. McAllister (Aberdeen), P. McAllister (Aberdeen), J. Lowden (Aberdeen), D. Cooper (Rangers), P. Sturrock (Dundee United), S. Archibald (Tottenham), F. McLean (Celtic), C. Welsh (Nottingham Forest), P. Watt (Aberdeen).

Zico topped two goals ahead of Platini with a typical free-kick from the defensive wall. In Udinese's 3-1 home win over Fiorentina, Roma, the champions, confirmed they are on the road to recovery with a 2-0 win at Genoa. Griziani scoring twice with headers, to retain their place on goal difference above Torino, 4-2 home winners over Avellino.

Flamengo, the Brazilian champion, have rejected an offer of \$1.2m from the Italian first division club Napoli for the full back junior, who played in Brazil's 1982 World Cup team.

Freycinet suffered only their second league defeat of the season when they lost 1-0 to Groningen and dropped to second place in the Dutch first division on goal difference behind Ajax.

Benfica, the Portuguese champions, dropped their second point of the season when they were held to a 1-1 draw at home by Estoril, who are second from bottom.

Nobdy likes this kind of thing to happen but it's the first time in 12 years that we've had to make this type of postponement. We have regulations to cover compensation.

Bracknell Pirates, who were due to receive Sunderland on Saturday, are threatening to sue the EBBFA for allowing a postponement, which they feel could affect their chances of reaching the National Championship play-offs at Wembley next month, possibly at Sunderland's expense. After the threat from the Bracknell director, Brian Naysmith, Peter Draper, the EBBFA development officer, said: "I find this a bit unkind. We have to work in everyone's best interests but this kind of thing doesn't do any favours. Do they want us to allow games to go on when one club has only three fit players?"

"Nobdy likes this kind of thing to happen but it's the first time in 12 years that we've had to make this type of postponement. We have regulations to cover compensation."

Bracknell, in fact, should not mind if they hastily arrange a 4-a-

game with an American air force base team on Saturday and attracted a crowd of 1,000. A new date for their game with Sunderland has yet to be arranged and the Weariders are also trying to reschedule their home game with Birmingham before March 5, the day Birmingham's American players are due to fly home, and the last date allocated for Hague fixtures.

The one Sunderland game that has been re-arranged is that at Crystal Palace, which takes place tomorrow (7.15pm).

Springs, Solent Stars, who secured the championship at Sunderland last Monday, were originally somewhat piqued at not being invited to the reception at which it is thought the Sunderland players, officials and guests ate contaminated rice. But having avoided food poisoning, Solent still managed to lose both their games this weekend, as many as they had lost previously all season.

Powerful defensive play and the majestic shooting of Cunningham and Jenkins enabled Brighton bears to pull off the surprise result of the season on Saturday, although Johnson did evade his marker often enough to sink 26 points for Solent, who was Solent's third defeat.

Bracknell, in the following afternoon, beat Bonn and Peay, excelled before a full house.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Greek threat to withhold Olympic flame

Athens (AP) - Greece's Olympic Committee said yesterday that the Olympic torch cannot travel to Los Angeles for this summer's Games if the American organizers persist in plans to "use the Olympic flame for commercial purposes".

As the 14th Winter Olympic Games at Sarajevo drew a close, a spokesman for the Greek committee said they were expecting new proposals on the flame dispute from Peter Uebroth, executive president of the committee organizing the summer Games and the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Samaranch.

"We refuse to hand over the flame unless the organizers of the Games in Los Angeles after their ideas about its sponsorship," the spokesman, Nikos Filarakos, said.

The Los Angeles Olympic Games organizers had said yesterday they would go ahead with a torch relay benefit scheme for children despite protests of commercialism.

The flame is to be carried for about 12,000 miles

CRICKET

Wessels in top form

By Keith Macklin

HONGKONG: West Indies batsman

R. Williams (left) and P. Edwards (right) -

the Australian opener Kepler

Wessels continued the form he

showed in his first innings on the

third morning of the match against

the Leeward Islands. After bowing

out the Leewards for 305 for 3 wickets

in the first session, Wessels

reached 44 for no wicket by lunch.

Wessels, striking the ball

with his right hand, was

able to score 10 runs in the

second session, and added 100

more in the third session, to

total 144.

LEWIS ISLANDS: First Innings

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RACING: FRANCOME TO RIDE CUT A DASH IN CHAMPION HURDLE

All signs pointing to Paris North

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Today's meetings at Huntingdon and Sedgefield hinge on inspections of the two courses at 7.30 am and 8.00, respectively. Both courses have frost problems. If racing is possible at Huntingdon, it will be interesting to see how Paris North performs in the Ward Hill Top Table Hurdle, especially with an eye to this year's Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham, which looks more open than ever.

Paris North looked one of the better recruits from Flat racing last autumn, when he was successful at Newbury and Lingfield after an encouraging first run over hurdles at Ascot. Then disaster struck at Cheltenham at the beginning of January, when he was pulled up in a race for which he started hot favourite, and he has not been seen in public since.

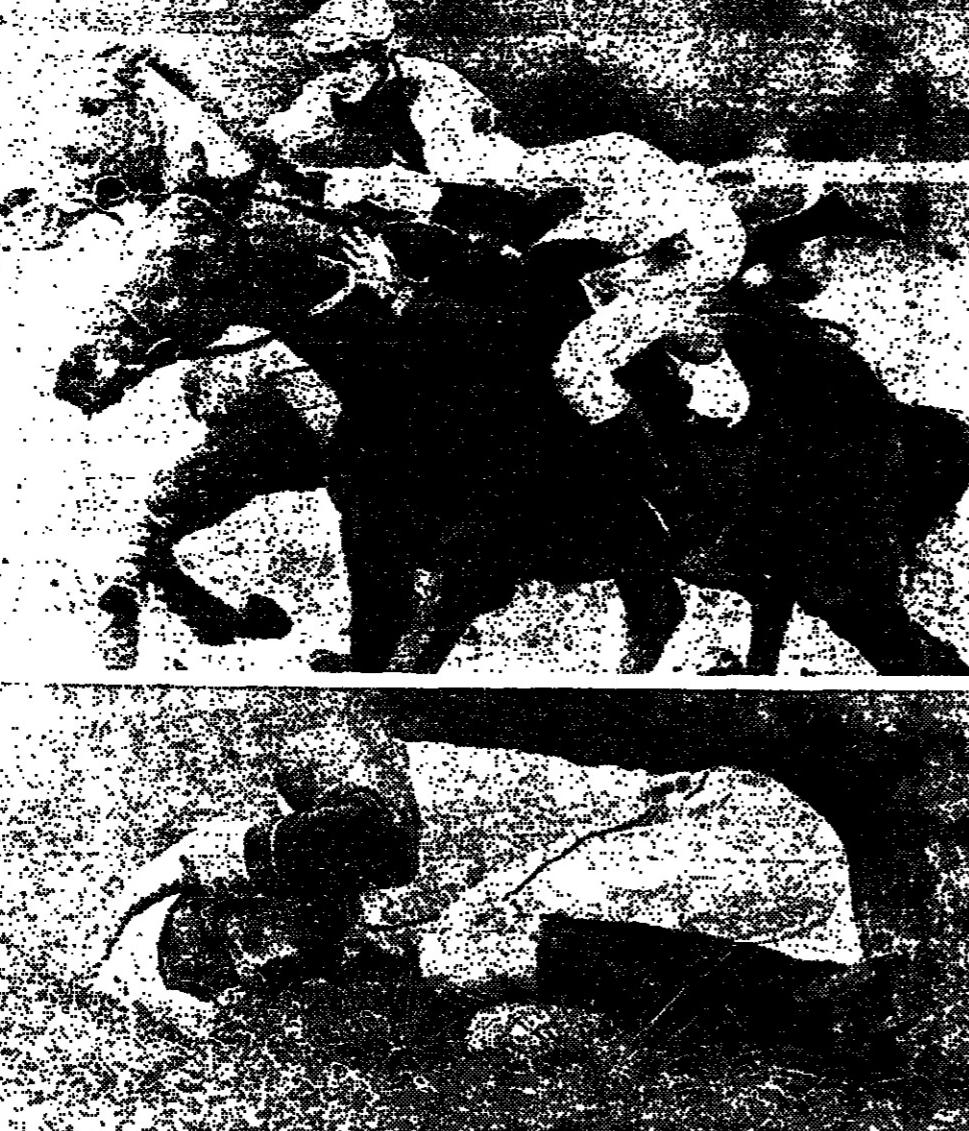
However, most of his trainer John Jenkins' horses have remained bold and hearty and you can take it for granted that the astute young trainer from Horsham would not be risking Paris North again were he not entirely happy with him. Obviously with Cheltenham in mind, Jenkins will have left something to work on, but Paris North should still prove capable of winning in spite of that.

Star of Ireland, who has run well at Kempton Park and Sandown Park after winning at Fakenham, could pose more of a threat to him than either the recent Newbury winner, Afzal, or Northern Flats, who won at Wincanton at the beginning of this month.

Later in the day, Centroline, a smart stayer on the flat when Henry Candy had him right, can gain his first victory under National Hunt rules in the second division of the Steve-nage Novices Hurdle. He would have finished only fourth in his first race behind The Pawn at Huntingdon had not both Browne's Gazette and Homeo fail at the last flight, but that was still an encouraging run.

Rathgorman, the winner of the Queen Mother Champion Chase for two-milers at Cheltenham in 1982, will have his first race of the current season in the Ward Hill Handicap Chase. No matter how he gets on against Kathie's Lad and Iden Green, his trainer, Michael Dickinson, has a chance of picking up two prizes at Sedgefield with Hopeful Saint (1.15) and Last Deal (3.45), my selections for the two divisions of the Tow Law Novices Chase.

Last Deal is a particularly interesting prospect. By that good size of jumpers, Raise Yu



A step in the wrong direction brings Norman Babbage down to earth at Fontwell. Happily neither Babbage nor his mount Cobey Wood were hurt (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Ten, and out of a full sister to the top class chaser, Cobridge, and the Grand National runner-up Vulture. Last Deal looked every inch a steeplechaser in the making last season, when he won over hurdles at Wolverhampton, Market Rasen and Ayr. Now that he is confronted with bigger obstacles and a greater distance for the first time, he should really come into his own.

Finally, Prominent King, a good hunter who surprised himself last season when he also finished second in the Whitsunday Gold Cup at Sandown, will have his first race of the season in the John Wade Hunter Steeplechase. It will be a great surprise if he fails in this company.

Huntingdon

GOING: good to firm (inspection 7.30am)

2.0 STEVENAGE NOVICE HURDLE (Div 1: £907: 2m-200yd) (16 runners)

2 - 5 JUNA THYME (M Grange) D Ringier 7-1-16 S McNeill

5 - 6 00220 TANDEM (Mrs V Lunderston) R Johnson 7-1-14 R Adams

8 - 9 20-040 VANWARD'S LAD (C) (D) (P) Mrs C Lunderston 5-1-14 D Nutton

10 - 10 040 JUST ALICK (S Crighton) H Easby 5-1-13 P Scudmore

11 - 11 10000 MUSIC GAL (A) (B) W Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

12 - 12 10000 TOW LAW (W) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

13 - 13 10000 HAZEL (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

14 - 14 24000 BASTA (L) (B) in Hollinshead 5-10-12 P Scudmore

15 - 15 00000 KINGSCOURSE (L) (B) (P) M Conroy 4-10-7 P Scudmore

16 - 16 00000 TOW LAW (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

17 - 17 00000 NOBLE WAY (M) (P) Coddick 7-10-7 P Scudmore

18 - 18 00000 QUEENSBURY JOE (Mrs D Coddick) D 7-10-7 P Scudmore

23 - 23 202040 TOUGH CUSTOMER (Chingford Organ Stud) H Westbrook 4-10-7 P Scudmore

29 - 29 00 WOJO (M) (J) M Ryan 4-1-7 S McCourt

31 - 31 00 CAPRICORN SAINT (R) (P) Mrs M Ryan 4-1-7 J McLaughlin

32 - 32 00 00000 LADY ALICE (Mrs M Ryan) 4-1-7 J Galway

33 - 33 1983- Lending Land 5-1-3 H Davies (P) 1 P Harris 20 ran

34 - 34 3 Bars, 4 Corrals, 6 Wyo, 6 Just Aces, 10 Tamron Black, 10 Tough Customer, 10 All Stars, 10 others.

2.30 JIM HOLDEN NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (Div 1: £690: 3m 100yd) (10)

1 - 1 121223 MASTER TERCEL (T Barnes) J Spurring 5-1-10 5 - 5

2 - 2 04000 CORNERING (A Watson) H Easby 7-1-11 J O'Neill

3 - 3 032100 BEN SPARTAN (C) (D) (P) J Lockhart 11-10-13 J Smith Eccles

4 - 4 020000 AUTUMN WISH (M Dwyer) C H Bell 5-1-14 D Nutton

5 - 5 020000 BLOOD BLOOD (T) (B) (P) K White 5-1-14 P Scudmore

6 - 6 023000 SILENT LAMB (A Blackmore) A Blackmore 10-5-10 P Scudmore

7 - 7 03-03000 LUCK ALIVE (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

8 - 8 00000 KINGSCOURSE (L) (B) (P) M Conroy 4-10-7 P Scudmore

9 - 9 00000 ICE MILL (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 5-1-11 P Scudmore

10 - 10 00000 STARKS PARK (I) (L) (B) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 12-10-10 P Scudmore

11 - 11 1983- Woodswood Lad 8-10-9 H Webber (P) 1 Pritchard 12 ran

12 - 12 11-12 Luke Alles, 10 others.

3.0 WARD HILL TOP TABLE HURDLE (4-y-o: £3,319: 2m 200yd) (9)

1 - 1 31000 PARIS NORTH (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

2 - 2 00000 FAZAL (K) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J O'Neill

3 - 3 00000 STAR OF IRELAND (P) (H) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

4 - 4 004000 HAZEL (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

5 - 5 00000 HAZEL (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

6 - 6 00000 PURPLE FLASH (D) (J) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

7 - 7 00000 TRAHGIAF (W) (H) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

8 - 8 00000 WHITREE (M) (D) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

9 - 9 00000 PALM CROSS (M) (A) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

10 - 10 00000 SCALESANDER (M) (J) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

11 - 11 00000 TITHE (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

12 - 12 00000 VITTELIC (M) (H) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

13 - 13 00000 CARR ROWE (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

14 - 14 00000 PURPLE ROSES (P) (M) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

15 - 15 00000 SCALESANDER (M) (P) Mrs N H Mullen 7-1-13 J Francis

16 - 16 00000 9-4 Wincanton, 10 others.

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78 - 78 00000 9-4 Wincanton

CRICKET

One-day mania could be carried too far for comfort

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

There was a remarkable cricketing occasion in Delhi last autumn which, while passing unnoticed outside India, provided a further dramatic example of both the attraction and the dangers of the one-day game. An improvised and "unofficial" international match between India and Pakistan, played for the Indian Prime Minister's Fund, attracted a crowd of 100,000 people. It took place under lights, at the stadium used for the last Asian Games, and most of those present stayed until the finish at one o'clock in the morning.

Not surprisingly, the Board of Control for Cricket in India are worried, as their Australian counterparts have been for some time, by what this one-day mania could do to the four and five-day game. Between September 14 and December 29 last year nine Test matches were played in India, three by Pakistan and six by West Indies. Five years ago every day's play would have been a sell-out. Now hardly any were, even in such places as Jalandhar and Ahmedabad where Test cricket is seldom seen. Yet a one-day game, beginning at tea-time, signifying nothing and played in artificial conditions, was a bonanza.

It looks as though something similar is happening in New Zealand. When England were there a year ago, for three one-day games, large crowds watched them. The same thing is happening there again. Yet in the Test matches, as often as not, the terraces were almost deserted — or so it seemed on television. Talks about killing the goose.

This Melbourne tournament is being arranged to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the state of Victoria. All seven Test-playing countries will be taking part, and there will not be an eighth team as there was for the Prolific World Cup in England last summer. The first match is likely to be played during the second full week in February. Whether we have to burn the midnight oil there, too, may depend upon the lights, which will by then have been installed on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Those in Delhi went out for an hour when they were not meant to, which is what kept everyone up until the early hours.

To what extent is it wise to indulge this craze for the crash and slog of one-day cricket? The question has become one of prime importance to all governing bodies. In India this winter, the West Indians played five

England not shaken by the tremors

From Derek Hodgson, Wellington

The capital sparkled in brilliant sunshine, the sea was a rim of blue fire, to greet the return of England's cricketers for the second one-day international match at the Basin Reserve tomorrow. As a further salute to Saturday's conquerors in Christchurch, Wellington suffered a slight earthquake early yesterday morning.

There will be a much bigger earthquake and shaking of the root if New Zealand fail to win this next 50-over match and thus concede the series to England with one match in Auckland to play. England went 2-0 down last year but they did have the excuse of losing after a long, hard Australian tour. New Zealand, having won a Test series against England for the first time to prove to their public that they are no longer just a one-day team, are now in a frantic scramble to retrieve their reputation.

As a gesture both to their public and the players, the New Zealand selectors announced the same team for Basin Reserve. England, who practised on the ground yesterday afternoon, seem certain to follow the same course tomorrow, although one would still prefer to see Tavaré or Fowler, or both, in the team. England's bowlers did so well that their retention is automatic.

VOLLEYBALL

Problems too great for Hemel

By Paul Harrison

Hillingdon's march towards the retention of their title in the first division of the English women's league continued relentlessly at the weekend, with two victories. On Saturday, their victims were Hemel Hempstead, who were brushed aside 3-0 (15-3, 15-0, 15-8). It was a weakened Hemel side, and the first time they had conceded a zero set score.

Hemel, who are in a mid-table position, are disbanding their women's side at the end of the season, although the men's side will continue in the national league fourth division. The women's side are losing their coach, Dave Pope, and some players are moving on to other areas. Staffwork and travel problems have also taken their toll, reminders of how difficult times are for amateur sport. Hemel aim to get back into the league in a few years, and are hoping to keep a nucleus of young players.

Hillingdon, the reigning league and cup champions, suffered a minor embarrassment on Sunday, dropping a set in the defeat of Birmingham A1. They remain unbeaten, however, and top of the league, with their closest rivals, Spark, losing at the weekend, 3-1 at Bradford Mythmeads.

Hillingdon meet Spark in the final of the Mikasa Cup, at the Balaclava Sports Centre, Shoreditch, on April 29, and will start as firm favourites.

It is the same story in Scotland, where Telford are well on course for another league and cup double. It is a rare event when they even drop a set in the Royal Bank League, and they are in the semi-finals of the Royal Bank Cup.

£10,000 for Sarfraz

Sarfraz Nawaz, the Pakistan fast bowler who left Northamptonshire at the end of the 1982 season, received £10,058 from the testimonial given him by the county



The world No 1 welterweight contender, Nino La Rocca, of Italy, floored by a combination from Gilles Elbilia, of France in the first round of the European title bout in Capo d'Orlando, Sicily. La Rocca's challenge was stopped in the sixth round because of a gash over his left eye.

IN BRIEF

Opponent of many talents

Errol Christie, the British middle-weight boxer, will be facing a man of many talents when he meets Alabama's Dexter Bowman on Thursday. Bowman, who meets Christie in Birmingham, is a karate black belt, and earned money as a kick boxer and nightclub bouncer, before concentrating on his fighting career 16 months ago.

Bowman says: "Sometimes I get frustrated and feel like sweeping my opponent's legs away with my feet, so far I have always controlled myself. About two months ago I had a fight in the street with a burglar who robbed my mother's house, and it was my first inclination to use my feet rather than my fists."

Bert Rodriguez, the manager of Bowman, saw Christie in action in his last fight, against the uncrowned Frenchman, Joel Bonnetaz.

DIVING: Greg Louganis won the men's 10m platform title at an international competition in Texas on Sunday. On his last dive, Louganis easily won the 3m event on Saturday.

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Same again

Phil Sharpe may not be sure of his place on the Yorkshire committee next season, but he will be an England selector once again. As the Test and County Cricket Board have received no additional nominations for the panel in 1983, the present quartet, Peter May, the chairman, Alec Bedser, Sharpe and Alan Smith will be re-elected at the Board's meeting on March 7.

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Close: backing Boycott

The pitch may be the best batting surface of the entire tour. Howarth has claimed that the crowd noise at Lancaster Park was partly responsible for the two runnings-out and this should be much less of a handicap in the wider spaces of the Reserve.

If England should win then the tour's forgotten men, Dilley and Cook, along with Tavaré and Coakley, will probably play at Auckland on Saturday in order to give them all some committee cricket before the first Test in Pakistan, only 11 days away.

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Legal Appointments

ITELIS, a computerised legal database, is being set up by The Irish Times Limited in a joint venture with the European Law Centre Limited, which operates Europe's largest English-language Legal Information Service. It is intended that the Irish Computerised Legal Database will be available from mid-1984 and will be marketed through a new company, ITELIS LIMITED.

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Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be submitted by 15 March to: The Cayman Islands Government Representative, 178 Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FE from whom application forms and further particulars can be obtained.

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also on page 35

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC-1

- 8.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather and travel.
8.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Selin Scott usher in another day with news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; regional news, weather, traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; sport at 6.40 and 7.15; newspaper pages at 7.15, 8.15; horoscopes at 8.30; keep fit with Diana Moran at 7.25; cooking with Glynn Christian from 8.30.

9.00 Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle. Cartoon. 9.45 Craft of the Potter. 9.45 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School (r) 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News, weather, 12.57 Financial Report and news headlines (London only). Elsewhere: (Regional news)

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Mr Bruce Kent, discusses with Anna Ford his new role as general secretary of CIO; Jim Reid describes his conversion from Communist to Christian, and from shop steward to writer; Pete Shotton recalls schooldays with John Lennon.

1.45 Check-a-Block. For toddlers (r). 2.00 Caught in Time. A summer camp for Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts, near Bognor Regis, in 1937, and a Durham Miners Gala from the same period, as recorded by home movie-makers (r).

2.20 Film: Star of Midnight (1935)*. The Thin Man (1934) was the thin end of the wedge for William Powell as the cinema's archetypal suave amateur detective. Here he plays a lawyer who is involved with a corporal in his office. Ginger Rogers helps him.

3.50 Men's Romances (r) 3.55 Play School. Miss Wobbly the Waitress. 4.20 The Adventures of Tim Tin. 4.25 Jackanory. Penelope Keith reads. 4.40 Jigsaw. And the final piece.

5.00 Newround with Paul McDowell. 5.10 Orange Hill. Poor Annette. First the truth about her mother's cruelty comes out, then her brand new bike is stolen. 5.35 The Wombles.

5.40 Sixty Minutes, with the news. 6.40 Cartoon.

6.50 The British Rock and Pop Awards. The winners of this poll among readers of the Daily Mirror ought still to be unknown as this is a direct relay from the ceremony at the Lyceum at London. But Bonnie Tyler, Freeez, Modern Romance, Slade and the Flying Pickets have been booked to provide the musical interludes between the traditional enveloping.

7.40 The District Nurse. The villagers close ranks against the angel of the valleys, Megan Roberts, when she tries to determine the real cause of some injuries. Nerys Hughes wears the funny hat.

8.10 Dallas. No rest for the wicked (J.R., who else?) in this week's block of melodious soap. He's up and ready with gun in hand when eager Clayton breaks into Southfork at night, to prove his zeal for Miss Ellie.

9.00 News, weather.

9.25 Play For Today: A Coming to Terms for Billy. Graham Reid's trilogy about a banting Belfast family (see Choice).

10.50 Film: Crime Club (1972) First of at least two attempts to turn the title into a TV series starred Lloyd Bridges as an enterprising private eye who solves the car death of an old pal's son by enlisting the aid of fellow investigators. Attractive casting yields Cloris Leachman, William Devane, Marla Sheen, Barbara Rush, Belinda Montgomery. David Lowell Rich directed.

12.00 News, weather, closedown.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond bring us the latest news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; regional news, weather, traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; sport at 6.40 and 7.15; newspaper pages at 7.15, 8.15; horoscopes at 8.30; keep fit with Diana Moran at 7.25; cooking with Glynn Christian from 8.30.

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12.00 News, weather, closedown.

- 9.25 For Schools: Numeracy, with puppets. 9.45 Time, 10.04 Dockside in Hull. 10.21 The German Programme. 10.43 Evolution. 11.06 Foot care. 11.25 How baker beans are made. 11.30 1984. Philip Knightley discusses truth in journalism.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. 12.10 Rainbow. Dressing up as a clown. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 1.30 PM. Excerpts from Victoria Wood's one-woman show, 2.00 Come On. Silence for a new case involving a pair of publicans accused of allowing their old mum to die. Rosemary Martin and David Daker play the duo in the dock. Gwen Watford and Michael Jayston are opposing QC's.

2.30 Comedy Tonight. Comedians complain. 3.00 Mr and Mrs Quiz. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Trials and tribulations at a community advice centre.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay (r) 4.15 Battink. 4.20 On Safari. Studio jungle game for Duncan Goodhew. 4.45 CBTV.

5.15 Emmendale Farm. Tales from the Yorkshire Dales.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.20 Help on fostering teenagers.

6.30 Crossroads. Ken brightens up after a visit from Kath.

6.55 Reporting London. Hunt saboteurs call for a ban on angling which, they claim, is a blood sport that also endangers swans, through lead poisoning.

7.30 Name That Tune. Song challenge is hosted by comedian Tom O'Connor. A case of ho-hum?

8.00 Sweeney. Another case for the Cockney cops, John Thaw and Dennis Waterman, scripted by the dependable Trevor Preston, whose best work for Euston Films has been the low-life sags Out and Fox. This involves a villainous scheme to repeat a £500,000 heist. James Booth and Frank Middlemass guest.

9.00 The Jewel in the Crown. Despite the recent critical backlash, and a sell-out screening at the BFI, it's almost back to itself open to it, this elegant adaptation by Ken Taylor of Paul Scott's complicated Rail Quartet remains an oasis in the desert of ITV drama. Ray Goode's photography, in particular, has been exquisite, and the cast have done well not to be dwarfed by such high quality visual values. This eighth episode reintroduces the Rasputin-like Count Bronowsky, who discusses with Sarah Layton the part played by Ronald Merrick in the Manners affair.

10.00 News at Ten, followed by Thames News Headlines.

10.30 The Patients Are Changing Colour... A bizarre affliction, investigated by Peter Williams (see Choice).

11.30 Darts. Action from the Blackpool Masters at Oldham, pitting county champions against top professionals.

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ITV/LONDON

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BBC-2

- 6.05 Open University: Modern Art. Techniques. 5.30 Postcard: The Meeting. 5.55 Insect Diversity. 7.45 The Message of Starlight.

8.55 Daytime Two. Educational programmes begin with Orchestra. 9.26 Maths One. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Japan: The Crowded Islands. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 Wahns. 11.40 Writing pop lyrics and poetry.

12.00 BBC News.

1.00 Comedy Tonight.

2.00 2.30 PM. Excerpts from Victoria Wood's one-woman show, 3.00 Come On. Silence for a new case involving a pair of publicans accused of allowing their old mum to die. Rosemary Martin and David Daker play the duo in the dock. Gwen Watford and Michael Jayston are opposing QC's.

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5.30 News.

6.00 BBC News.

6.30 People's Court. How dull it must be on the municipal bench in California these days, now that Judge Joseph Wapner has retired not to chambers but to the television studio, taking the most outlandish cases with him. (Witness tonight's two for TV trial: The Case of the Grappling Guitars, and that of the Tatting Tassel.) Presumably, those disputes that don't fit themselves so easily to litigation are consigned to the slow process of civil law.

6.50 7.15 Years Ahead. Sprightly retirement magazine wonders whether shopping in the old days was really as wonderful as some seem to recall. Also looking back, retired bandleader Lewis Waghorn's scrapbooks of village life in Kent 50 years ago.

7.00 Bewitched. Elizabeth Montgomery, as the pert sorceress Samantha, enlists her mother (Agnes Moorehead) to help her in-laws' marriage (1).

7.30 Country Cribs? To wind up her rural pursuit of the truth beneath the chocolate box image of the countryside, Merryn Longfoot looks to the future, and wonders what sort of changes will be brought about by the new technologies of micro-chip and cable television? She also attempts to place the major concerns - lack of housing and jobs, low wages, service cutbacks - in a national context.

7.40 Tues. Barry Cryer's play for Schools (r).

8.00 Bookend. Maureen and William Boyd and immunologist Sir Peter Medawar discuss a new biography of Alexander Fleming.

9.00 Your Life in Their Hands. Nimble camerawork and nimble surgery were both demanded when a nine-month-old baby had to be rescued from Peterborough to Great Ormond Street for an emergency operation, to join his oesophagus to his stomach. Before Professor Lewis Spitz gets down to his tricky work (helped by a nifty video microscope), tony Gary Driscoll is swaddled in aluminium foil, to keep him warm.

10.00 Aren't Four Rooms. Artists Anthony Caro, Marc Chaimowicz, Howard Hodgkin and Richard Hamilton discuss their approach to interior design, as expressed in the life-size room each provided for an Arts Council exhibition.

10.30 The Patients Are Changing Colour... A bizarre affliction, investigated by Peter Williams (see Choice).

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- Last seen brandishing a ferry ticket, the brash Irishman Norman Martin returns to Ireland to find his wife has left him, his children, to re-open our account with Graham Reid's fractious family saga, and call for A COMING TO TERMS FOR BILLY (BBC1, 9.25 pm). This is the third entry in the chronicle and there is no reason why a fourth won't follow. The story, which is all family life and strife, the stuff that Reid's depiction of the Martin clan might almost be termed biological soap opera. The first Mrs Martin dies, her husband is a fearsome drunk and the eldest child, Billy and Lorna, are left in charge. Now the father is back, although he's made his heart grow fonder. But Billy is still hurtful. In fact, he is his father's son, something he must come to accept. James Ellis plays the reformed Norman, while Kenneth Branagh, a molotov cocktail of pride and rage, is as fit as his Billy best.

● The painful truth is that one's parents are people too, with their own desires to fulfil, is also at the heart of the coming-of-age COLOUR (ITV, 4.30 pm). Nelson's Syndrome is a rare affliction that causes pigmentation problems. The doctor's patient is a black American woman who found herself turning white. Suddenly, she could ride at the front of the bus and sit at the local bar. But her skin colour has changed. Her neighbours shun her. Sally Amos, a Cornish woman, went black, and found that old schoolmates suddenly stopped talking to her. The Kafka-esque condition begins with a tumour in the pituitary gland. An American treatment blasts away with a proton beam 300 times more powerful than an X-ray. But it requires an elaborate, painful, head clamp.

- being mistaken for black;" a black doctor reminds us, thus voicing a damning sociological complaint to aggravate the bizarre medical one. PATIENTS ARE CHANGING COLOUR (ITV, 10.30 pm) Nelson's Syndrome is a rare affliction that causes pigmentation problems. The doctor's patient is a black American woman who found herself turning white. Suddenly, she could ride at the front of the bus and sit at the local bar. But her skin colour has changed. Her neighbours shun her. Sally Amos, a Cornish woman, went black, and found that old schoolmates suddenly stopped talking to her. The Kafka-esque condition begins with a tumour in the pituitary gland. An American treatment blasts away with a proton beam 300 times more powerful than an X-ray. But it requires an elaborate, painful, head clamp.

● "There is no joy for someone in

CHANNEL 4

Leaders come, leaders go, Gromyko goes on forever



February 1953: With Winston Churchill

The phrase "veteran Foreign Minister" rolls automatically off the tongue, together with cliché adjectives such as "indestructible" and "indomitable". The fact is that at the age of 74 Mr Andrei Andreievich Gromyko is the world's longest-serving Foreign Minister, has seen innumerable Secretaries of State come and go, and is the living embodiment of Soviet foreign policy.

He served under Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov, and now stands at the side of Mr Konstantin Chernenko, guiding him through the complexities of Russia's relations with the West, other communist states and the Third World.

Almost incredibly, Mr Gromyko (known to more irreverent western diplomats as "Grim Grom" because of his unsmiling approach to life) was Soviet Ambassador to Washington under Stalin at the age of 34, when Molotov was Foreign Minister.

He was of a generation which stepped into dead men's shoes after Stalin's purges. For two years from 1946, the beginning of the cold war, Mr Gromyko was the Soviet Union's four representative at the United Nations. He was with Stalin at the Tehran, Potsdam and Yalta summits. There were brief spells as Deputy Foreign Minister and Ambassador to London before the call came from the Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

He has been Foreign Minis-

ter since 1957. He is the survivor; still in the Politburo but not thought of as a leadership contender in the party, and hence was never a victim of factional fighting.

Under Andropov, whose initial grip on foreign policy slackened as his illness worsened, Mr Gromyko was the face the Soviet Union presented to the world. In April last year, belying his doleful reputation, he gave a marathon press conference in Moscow on nuclear arms, a witty and sophisticated tour de force.

The swift deterioration in East-West relations last year put him on the defensive again. Bitir exchanges with Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, in September at the Madrid conference after the Korean airliner disaster, anger when he could not fly to the United Nations because America withdrew landing rights.

Stockholm marked a slight thaw, and he was friendly enough at the Andropov funeral, bending to greet Mrs Thatcher and Vice-President Bush, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Chancellor Kohl with what passes in him for warmth. There are reports that he might become President in March, leaving the Foreign Ministry to make way for his deputy, but the chances are that Mr Chernenko will need him — indispensable and indestructible as ever.

Richard Owen

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